THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.
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Political.

We give publication to the following "PRESIDENTIAL RACE," because we admire its wit, not because we concur in the conclusions drawn by the writer; and we shrewdly suspect that when the *real race* is run, he will find that his calculations were ERRONEOUSLY FORMED. It is really enlivening and refreshing after perusing as we have done, so many columns of dull and dreary matter, to light upon an article of this kind.

[*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

FROM THE NASHVILLE GAZETTE.

Political Horse Racing,

AND PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

As racing has become a fashionable amusement of the day—whether it be racing of grooms or politicians, I have here undertaken to amuse the lovers of sport with the details of a splendid political *sweepstakes*, which I recently witnessed.

It had been announced by *stewards* of the *turf* that, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution of the Jockey Club, on a certain day a Jockey Club Race would be run over the *United States track*, free for the entrance of any horse or gelding, *mares* being excepted, said horse or gelding *being a native of the United States*, and *aged 35 years or over* The distance—once round the turf—the course embracing the whole twenty-four United States of America. The weight to be carried by horses, nothing more than the obloquy which the respective riders of each could throw upon the nags of the others. The entrance *gratis*. The purse, the reward of speed and bottom, furnished by the jockey club, was a *Liberty cap*, which invested the successful *candidate* with the Presidency of *these United States for the term of four years, from and after the 4th day of March*, 1825.

The magnificence of the prize, produced great interest and excitement, and it was supposed the turf would be crowded with the distinguished racers of the continent. Indeed for a long time previous to the day of *trial* the *public prints* were incessant in their annunciation of celebrated coursers, who would become competitors in this contest. But when the day of entrance came, and the books were closed, the following five candidates were alone placed on the list—to wit: the Adams, the Jackson, the Clay, the Calhoun, and the Crawford. (N. B. It is said the *Dewitt Clinton*, of New-York—a steed of no small celebrity would have also entered, had not some of the Jockies of that state, last year, wilfully lamed him.)

But to enable the reader to enter fully into the interest which the contest excited, I will add a brief sketch of the *pedigree* and *performances* of the five nags which were entered.

The Adams is a horse of illustrious ancestry He was begotten by the celebrated *John Adams* who ran with much distinguished applause during the revolutionary war; and although his *performances* in the latter part of his life detracted much from that high and deserved reputation which his early success had acquired for him—having been in old age, beaten and distanced by the pride of Virginia—that matchless courser the *Jefferson*—still he was unquestionably a horse of no mean prowess. The friends of the old Adams, however, attributed the defeat which he received at the hands of the Jefferson, to bad keeping; and threw the blame upon one of his grooms, named *Hamilton*; but wholly without authority, for the Jefferson was evidently his superior. But jockies, you know, are fruitful in excuses when ill fortune attends their nags. The high blood of the Adams seems to have been more sanguinely relied on than either his figure or his previous performances, for he is an obese, stout buttocked animal, and his excellence in racing partakes not of downright turf running, such as we now speak of, but rather of the light airy ambling of the Pegasus breed. It is with difficulty he can be kept in the *track*, so much is he addicted to *bolting*. He displayed his propensity in this way in the year 1807—When running against some horses called the Republican over the course called the Senate, he suddenly reared, plunged and kicked up—threw off his rider, one Otis, whom he repeatedly stamped, and forthwith dashed into a rich green *clover field* that bordered the margin of the course, where he has ever since remained, grazing on *the fat of the land*. His sire was also vehemently addicted to this practice of bolting. The Adams has been frequently sent to Europe by the American Jockies; but it is said the expenses attending the *outfits* &c. always amounted to more than his winnings. He was raised in Massachusetts; or rather he was *born* there, he was *trained in* Europe, having gone to that country when but eleven years old, and remained there many years, under the guidance of some royal grooms.

The Jackson is a tall, slim horse, but "of mighty bone and bold emprise." He is moreover exceedingly spirited and highly mettled. In his own state (Tennessee) he had run with wonderful success, never having lost a race there or elsewhere; but it is the splendid *victory* which he obtained over the noted British horse, the Packenham, on the Orleans Turf, on the 8th of January, 1815, which has given him such distinguished reputation. The *Packenham* was a full blooded courser—a kin to the invincible *Wellington*, who beat the far-famed Napoleon on the field of *Waterloo*. The *Packenham* was expressly picked by the British King, from amongst his whole stud, and sent to the Orleans turf expressly to encounter an *American horse*; yet the *Jackson* distanced him the first round. It is universally admitted even by the knowing ones of England, that the Jackson ran that race in uncommonly quick time. The Jackson has also beaten the Creek, the Seminole, and the Florida, horses of some note.

As to the Calhoun, he is a mere colt—scarcely *bridle wise*. His former performances had given him no reputation—and the knowing ones were astonished at the rashness of his keepers in placing him in competition with such tried speed and bottom. He is, 'tis true, a sprightly, lively looking colt, but he has not one of the *marks or points of a first rate*. His backers frequently indicated a disposition to withdraw him, and venture their funds on the *Adams*; but in their councils "madness ruled the hour," and he appeared upon the course a candidate for dominion.

The Clay is an airy, supple-jointed fellow, of bright and cheerful countenance. He comes from the woods of Kentucky, where he has run with such success, at country gatherings, and in that state he has no competitor. In 1814 he ran at *Ghent*, where some American horses, and amongst others the Adams, were matched against the steeds of Old England, and success crowned the *heels* of the Americans. It is thought by some, that Adams did not on that occasion maintain the interests of the whole American sportsmen; but that he ran only for the Cape Cod jockies. The western sportsmen had liked to have lost their all by him, and would, but for the Clay

The Crawford is a tall, majestic figure, with wonderful bone, muscle, and sinew. His tread *firm* and indicative of great strength and activity. He sprung from the old Virginia stock of racers; one of the best strains in these United States. (Vide the American racing calender, titles, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe) When young, he was taken to Georgia, and there occasionally run a few cider races successfully, when his owners, emboldened at his success, ventured to enter him in the *State* jocky club, where he defeated the favorite horse of Georgia, although often opposed by that scare-devil, *John Clark*, a nag of some distinction in that quarter, who has lately, however, become *spavined, splinted and stringhalted*. It is singular that the supporters of all the others nags vied in their abuse of this horse and his performances.

Such are the characters of the horses which paraded on the day of trial. All of them had acquired reputation in their *provincial* racing, but how they would play their parts when opposed to each other on the great theatre of the national turf, was all "doubt and darkness." Bets were various—and the vociferations of praise by the friends of the respective nags were boisterous and constant The shrewd Yankee was ready to risk his whole crop of onions; together with the fruits of his year's toil in the cod fishery on his favorite Adams Hundreds of the sons of old Kentucky were around the Clay, who made the "welkin ring" with their shouts. They said "he was half horse, half alligator, tipped with the snapping turtle"—Nay, they avowed "he was a very *steam boat*—a Mississippi sawyer!" They swore "he was the best horse on the turf, and that they could out-run, out-jump, out shoot, throw, or whip any man, or set of men, who dared to contradict them."

A faint uproar of approbation was occasionally heard from the friends of Calhoun, but it was "*a dying sound*."

The Georgians and Virginians were loud in their plaudits. They offered to stake piles of *Virginia sweet scented, and Georgia upland* on the Crawford. The yankees looked with a yearning eye at the *hogsheads* and *bales*, and sinned most heinously in their hearts against that commandment which *forbids the coveting of thy neighbor's property*.

The *Jackson* had about him some staunch friends, though few in number. They talked of the ever-glorious *eighth*, and swore "by the *deeds* he had done," that *he* "was the horse of horses!"

The *Adams* had been long in training He had been long under the care of two famous sporting associations called the "Essex Junto," and "Hartford Convention," whose system of training was fashioned *after the English plan*.

The *Clay* was trained chiefly in Kentucky, *amongst the people*, and rubbed down occasionally *by the friends of the South American Independence* and the *Mississippi boatmen*.

Some Dutch wagoners in Pennsylvania had the keeping of Calhoun, who stuffed him with *rye straw* and *wheat bran*; a sort of food that merely tended to *puff* him up without invigorating him with any *real strength*.

The *Jackson* might be said to be without keepers; at least he had none of experienced professional skill. His backers said he was always at the service of the jockey club—that he required no *keeping*, and that he was always ready, *if the people should think fit to start him*. No studied preparation had therefore been made, and he came upon the ground full and rough—relying on his native strength, unaided by the skill of the jockies.

The *Crawford* was in famous plight. He was at first managed by some Georgia jockies He was thence taken to the *old dominion*, where he was again looked after by some of the old grooms of *ninety-eight*; the same who had trained the Jefferson, when he beat t'other Adams.

The state of Maine was selected as the *starting post*. There on the appointed day the *candidates* met; and from thence they were to run throughout the whole twenty-four States.

The beating of the drums announced that the hour for the riders to mount had arrived. The rattling of this instrument of war electrified *Old Hickory*. It was to the same music he ran when he tried his speed with the *Packenham*. He pricked up his ears, bowed his neck, champed his bit, and danced lightly. But this note of war greatly affrighted the *Adams*, whose spirits are always started at wild war's deadly blast: and his friends were greatly shocked at sounds so offensive to the feelings *of a peaceable and religious people*.

The Editor of the National Gazette was selected as the rider of the Adams, who has acquired some distinction, both in this country and in Britain, as a rider. His system of political horsemanship partakes more of the English than of the American mode And it is moreover said, he is quite capricious in relation to his tenets, alternately the votary of "doctrines fashioned to the varying hour."—He mounted his *candidate* for Dominion; and the richness and gaudiness of his dress filled the *people* with amazement. He was clothed in *purple*; and on his head he wore a cap shaped like a *crown*; and attached to this crown, floated in the air two ensigns, impressed with appropriate mottos—the one, however, was soon tied up; the other rattled in the wind, and displayed this inscription, "*We are all Federalists—We are all republicans!*" It was, however, whispered about, that this was the same flag which the *Adams* carried when he ran in Massachusetts, under the fictitious name of *Publicola*; and it was apparent that the *ground* of the ensign had been newly *painted*; that the old inscription had been brushed out, and this new one substitued in its stead.

Noah, one of the Crawford Jockies, a keen lynx eyed fellow, who was seen to gaze slyly, yet intently, at this ancient banner, hinted that vestiges of the ancient writings were visible; a transcript of which being submitted to that burrower after antiquities, *Dr. Mitchell*, he pronounced the true and original reading to be thus: "*Huzza for Alien and Sedition Laws!—Standing Armies and Direct Taxes!*" The rider carried in his hand a whip made of a certain timber called "direct taxes," admirably calculated for *scourging*. The *Adams* carried heavy weight, fastened upon him by the opposing grooms, consisting of huge masses of *federalism* and *aristocracy*. It was thought those burdens would not greatly impede his progress in passing over the dry sandy soil of the New England States; but it was believed they would cause him to stick fast in the deep, rich and loamy grounds of the west.

He was led to the starting post by a *federalist* of the Boston turf.

The *Clay* was mounted by *one of the people* a rough hardy Kentuckian, dressed in a linsey-woolsey hunting shirt fastened around him by a coarse leathern belt, with deer skin mockasons, with "a blue and white cotton handkerchief" tied round his head. He carried a whip, a mere twig, cut from the tree *persuasion*. His bridle reins were made of the *people's will*. He too unfurled an ensign, which bore "*Western States and the Mississippi*."—The only extra weight which the Clay carried, consisted in an old dirty pack of cards, heretofore much used but apparently long since thrown by, which the *Adams* jockies sneakingly thrust into the girdle of his rider.

A "Western Citizen" conducted the Clay to the polls, who merrily chaunted as he led him up,

My bonny brave horse has come out of the West,
And in all the great valley this steed is the best.

A square built *mynheer* of Pennsylvania, led the *Calhoun* to the charge, who pitched upon his back a mere catch, (the Editor of the Franklin Gazette) as his rider The little groom was also weighed down by epauletts, sashes, lace, buttons, embroidery, and plumes He wore a fierce *chapeau* to which was affixed a golden plate with this inscription, "*The Army Candiate*" 'Twas cruel to oppress this *yearling* with additional weight; but an unfeeling Crawford jockey thrust into the knapsack of the rider a huge *Rip Rap Rock*, which almost prostrated the frisky racer.

The *Gallant War Horse* Jackson, was led to the polls the Editor of the *Columbian Observer* officiated as his principal attendant, though his assistance had previously been given to the *Clay*. He was rode by the Editor of the *Nashville Gazette*, who, owing to the spirit of his steed, was mounted without whip or spur He wore an old *Continental* three cornered cocked hat, with ensigns pendant on which were inscribed "*Cambden, Tohopeka, New-Orleans*." The *Clay* folks ungenerously endeavored to fasten to his croup a heavy southern mineral called *Arbuthnot*, which, however, the noble animal shook off entirely before he started.

Next "*in gallant trim*" was marshalled at the polls the lofty Crawford His undaunted air, perfect figure, and agile tread, called forth the plaudits of the great assemblage. The Editor of the *National Advocate*, the famous New-York keeper the same who last year, lamed and pricked the *Clinton*, led the Crawford to the Polls. The Editor of the Enquirer, a lad bred in the best Virginia stables, was seated on his back. In his dress were blended the fashions of the white man and of the Indian. On his flag glared in large capitals, "STATE RIGHTS" "ECONOMY"—"REPUBLICANISM OF NINETY-EIGHT"—and in the back ground a painting, a representation of an encounter, in which the bow of Cupid overcomes the scalping knife of the Savage, designed as an emblem of the new mode of inculcating civilization by means of the pleasant process of intermarriages.

He carried neither scourge nor goad. His enemies thrust under his saddle large bundles of misstated Treasury reports, *Suppressed Documents*, &c. but his rider, with the slight of hocus pocus, freed himself from these incumbrances. They attempted too to point out a speck of Federalism, which they said had attached itself to him, but it was buried by the resplendent displays of Republicanism which pervaded his whole body.

The competitors were at length marshalled at the *post*. The judges gave the word—GO! a hurra! was shouted by the multitude, and off dashed the gallants; an empire the prize.

They started in the state of Maine, through which state there were two tracts, viz. the *Missouri Tract*, and the *Maine Tract*. The Crawford promptly selected the Missouri Route, which he steadily pursued, and at the onset ran far ahead of the Adams, who had lost much time in temporising, in first trying the advantages of one track, and then of the other, to catch the most popular breeze. At length having gotten into the current, he spread all his canvass, and then ensued a vigorous contest between the Crawford and the Adams, which however resulted in the supremacy of the latter. Throughout New-Hampshire, the Adams continued to lead the van. The same success continued to attend him, as he onward passed over Vermont: but as they dashed along the Green Mountains, the old Warriors of the revolution shouted zealously for Old Hickory, who made a run at the Adams under this cheering, but ineffectually Massachusetts was next entered, the Adams far ahead. Here the rider of the Adams unfurled his heretofore concealed banner, which displayed "*The Hartford Convention!*" and among those people who have so long cried '*England is the bulwark of our Religion*,' the effect which those talismanic words produced, was prodigious Faneuil Hall resounded with cheers. Throughout the Adams led the way.

Once however he was suddenly checked in his career, on the Plains of Lexington, by the shade of those whigs, whose bones are bleaching on those fields They essayed to tear from the gown of his rider the traitorous ensign which he had just unfurled.

The state of the turf in this State seemed happily fitted for the successful progress of the Adams, whilst the other nags rode on a soil peculiarly heavy to *republican* hoofs

No change was noticed in their progress through Rhode Island; but as they reached the confines of Connecticut, the Adams evidently flagged, notwithstanding the most vehement application of the spur, whilst the other seemed to acquire new vigor.

At *Stonington*, the whole *field* passed the Adams, who was at that period terribly frightened at the carousals of the people of that village, who were just then celebrating the anniversary of their victory over Com Hardy. "The gentleman of Philadelphia," who rode the Adams was much vexed at this accident, and declared it "unbecoming a religious and moral people to rejoice at their victories over their enemies."

This accident brought the competitors together and in a pretty well started line, they all entered the state of New-York. In this state there was no *sham* riding It was deemed by all an important stage in the contest The struggle was vehement on the part of each. The *Crawford* led the way, pressed however, frequently, up to the girth, by the Adams In this state the rider of the Adams douced his "Hartford Convention" flag; but not so completely as to obscure entirely a glimmering of the *ancient inscription*. The times had changed; New-York "was herself again." The rider of the Adams tried each art to urge the dull delay of his beast A volatile genius, he had been "every thing by starts, and nothing long."

He rode sometimes in federal style, sometimes in English style, and sometimes in the republican way, though awkwardly enough 'tis true, but to no advantageous end. The Crawford led the way, and this excited no astonishment in those who were apprized that Noah had taught Richie how to avail himself of all the near cuts in that mighty state The course of the Adams in that state was too devious for one who had little time to spare. The poor Calhoun was greatly distressed. The Clay made a vigorous, but unsuccessful effort. The Jackson was doing well, but when he leaped across the great *canal* his rider shouted "Huzza for De Witt Clinton!" which so vexed the *Tammanies* that they threw every sort of rubbish and obstruction in his path.—New-Jersey also became the arena of a vigorous contest, and it is difficult to say which acqured the victory. But it is believed the Adams maintained a general superiority in that state; though as they bounded across the *fields at Princeton and Trenton* the Jackson gained the foot and was the first to enter the frontier of Pennsylvania. In this state the success of each was various and alternate.—Much fine running was displayed at the stage, and a variety of dexterous feats were performed by the riders; chiefly by those of the Adams, the Calhoun and the Jackson; accompanied with a billingsgate altercation but little creditable to the parties. But so soon as they entered the confines of Maryland the Crawford whipt far ahead, and dashed throughout the acknowledged victor. Near to Baltimore another accident befel the Adams He bolted at the sight of the star-spangled banner, which floated "like a streamer long and gay," triumphantly on the ramparts of *Fort M'Henry*. In Virginia, tho' held hard in hand, the Crawford ran far ahead. His antagonist could scarcely keep within sight of him. He seemed to be wafted on the wings of the wind.

"————————and as he flew
Left all the world behind"

At Richmond the Adams again flew the track, such was his horror at the "*Prospect before us*."—Pursuing his unchecked career, the Crawford rushed triumphant across the state of North Carolina. On entering the borders of South Carolina the progress of Crawford was marked with less velocity, for he was speedily overhauled by the Calhoun.—But he did not tamely yield to the latter, for a warm disputation ensued, which attracted the attention of one Mr Senator Smith to such a degree that in attempting to cross the path of Calhoun, he was shockingly trampled upon. Since the occurrence he has *spoken two or three times to the people*, but it is believed such is the nature of his bruises that he will never entirely recover from their effects. The Calhoun prevailed in South Carolina; but just as he had placed himself in a jumping position to leap across the Savannah river into the state of Georgia, one *Cumming*, a noted shooter in that quarter, who had taken a sly *squatting position* on the Georgia bank, fired a huge blunderbuss, charged up to the muzzle with *Cologne water*, direct into his face, which being neither covered with *silk, nor oak bark*, was not impervious to the *touch* of this sensitive load of the assailant, and the consequence was, that the Calhoun twisted, wheeled and fell—— to *run* no more.

Over the sands of Georgia the Crawford bounded with the swiftness of an Antelope; and as he passed through *Augusta*, a zealot fired at him a squib, charged with *federalism*, if the contents even *scratched* him, the wound was instantly healed by one Dr. Abbott, a noted farrier. To reach the state of Tennessee, the Indian territory had to be crossed, and the white men who had settled there, purely however to teach the aborigines the art of civilization by means of the process of matrimony, greeted him with the yells of victory. The parties militant next struck the soil of Tennessee, and then it was that the Jackson flew

"——— like an arrow ———
"Shot by an archer strong"

He rushed with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent; the Clay next, then the Adams; the Crawford falling far in the rear, overcome with the efforts he had made in the Southern States. But the Jackson's triumph was short-lived. He yielded the van as the last shouts of the Tennessee volunteers died in his ears, as they entered the borders of Kentucky.—The Clay, who had heretofore leisurely trailed in the rear, save a *spurt* or two which he made in N. York and Pennsylvania, seemed as fresh as when he started, such was the ease with which he passed every thing in Kentucky.—He penetrated Ohio, still distancing his rivals. The rider of the Adams saw that the day was against him, and that as speed and bottom had failed him, he must resort to skill He threw out his "*Universal Yankee Nation*" banner and adroitly displayed it to the people as he rushed along; but to no purpose—the charm was gone. Indiana was another theatre of the triumph of Clay; but when the state of Illinois appeared to their view the Crawford, somewhat re-flushed, essayed to pass him, and made a splendid run, notwithstanding an ill-natured Cook threw at him a mangled carcase, *cooked with his own hands*, as a terrible raw head and bloody bones, to affright him. In Mississippi the contest was interesting for a while—the Crawford nearing the Clay up to the shoulders.

In this state was seen the last of the *Adams*. A cruel master was in the very act of scourging his manacled slave on the margin of the tract, just at the moment when the Adams passed along. A scene so shocking to the feelings of this sensitive horse, so frightful to his vision, overcame him, and he snorted, reared and bounded across a certain degree of North Latitude, beyond which the cries of the bondman are never to be heard; and sought an exclusion from deeds so revolting to his nature, carrying with him his rider, the Mazeppa of modern times. Adown the state of Louisiana the Clay led the way; but when the plains of Orleans burst upon the sight of the Jackson, the recollection of times gone by impelled him to an exercise of his mightiest efforts. He was just in the act of passing the Clay, and when he thought "his fortunes were ripening fast," he suddenly found his career checked by barriers, formed of a timber called the "habeas corpus suspended," extending athwart his path, and reared by a crowd of little noisy chattering Frenchmen. Amazement possessed him. "You too Brutus?" exclaimed his rider.—The noble animal stopped—his energies relaxed—the rider dropped his reins and uttered INGRATITUDE! It was a shameful act. The people of Louisiana had ventured their lands and houses—their domicils, their wives and their daughters, on this same Jackson, when he contended against the Packenham. He preserved them! restored them! he triumphed, and they were enriched! "So goes the world!" The Jackson was withdrawn from the contest.—The Clay and the Crawford bounded across the father of waters, and contended for the supremacy in the state of Mississippi, and there the Crawford renewed his sway. The little state of Alabama was the last point of the compass which was boxed, and in gallant and triumphant style the Crawford passed the winning post.—And thus terminated the race for dominion.

The Judges awarded the prize to the Crawford, and in all due form he was installed President of the United States.

Strange! some will say, that a *Horse* should govern an intelligent being! Reader, rather rejoice that it is not our fate to be governed by an *Ass!* It is the lot of hundreds of nations to be ruled by the latter. History abounds in instances. Horses too have had some share in governing, if the chronicles are faithful. That furious madman *Caligula*, made his *horse Incitatus*, the member *of a College*, and it is added that he was the most worthy member of that institution. He also created him High Priest, and it is not shown that he was less devout than his fellows Incitatus, through his master's favor, also rose to the rank of Consul, and we see nothing in his history of that tyranny and rapacity which marked the administration of other Roman Governors.

O'K[illegible].

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It had been announced by *stewards* of the *turf* that, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution of the Jockey Club, on a certain day a Jockey Club Race would be run over the *United States track*, free for the entrance of any horse or gelding, *mares* being excepted, said horse or gelding *being a native of the United States*, and *aged 35 years or over*. The distance—once round the turf—the course embracing the whole twenty-four United States of America. The weight to be carried by horses, nothing more than the obloquy which the respective riders of each could throw upon the nags of the others. The entrance *gratis*. The purse, the reward of speed and bottom, furnished by the jockey club, was a *Liberty cap*, which invested the successful *candidate* with the Presidency of *these United States for the term of four years, from and after the 4th day of March*, 1825.

The magnificence of the prize, produced great interest and excitement, and it was supposed the turf would be crowded with the distinguished racers of the continent. Indeed for a long time previous to the day of *trial* the *public prints* were incessant in their annunciation of celebrated coursers, who would become competitors in this contest. But when the day of entrance came, and the books were closed, the following five candidates were alone placed on the list—to wit: the ADAMS, the JACKSON, the CLAY, the CALHOUN, and the CRAWFORD. (N. B. It is said the *Dewitt Clinton*, of New-York—a steed of no small celebrity would have also entered, had not some of the Jockies of that state, last year, wilfully *lamed him.*)

But to enable the reader to enter fully into the interest which the contest excited, I will add a brief sketch of the *pedigree* and *performances* of the five nags which were entered.

The ADAMS is a horse of illustrious ancestry. He was begotten by the celebrated *John Adams* who ran with much distinguished applause during the revolutionary war; and although his *performances* in the latter part of his life detracted much from that high and deserved reputation which his early success had acquired for him—having been in old age, beaten and distanced by the pride of Virginia—that matchless courser the *Jefferson*—still he was unquestionably a horse of no mean prowess. The friends of the old Adams, however, attributed the defeat which he received at the hands of the Jefferson, to bad keeping; and threw the blame upon one of his grooms, named *Hamilton*; but wholly without authority, for the Jefferson was evidently his superior. But jockies, you know, are fruitful in excuses when ill fortune attends their nags. The high blood of the Adams seems to have been more sanguinely relied on than either his figure or his previous performances, for he is an obese, stout buttocked animal, and his excellence in racing partakes not of downright turf running, such as we now speak of, but rather of the light airy ambling of the Pegasus breed. It is with difficulty he can be kept in the *track*, so much is he addicted to *bolting*. He displayed his propensity in this way in the year 1807—When running against some horses called the Republican over the course called the Senate, he suddenly reared, plunged and kicked up—threw off his rider, one OTIS, whom he repeatedly stampted, and forthwith dashed into a rich *green clover field* that bordered the margin of the course, where he has ever since remained, *grazing on the fat of the land*. His sire was also vehemently addicted to this practice of bolting. The ADAMS has been frequently sent to Europe by the American Jockies; but it is said the expenses attending the *outfits &c.* always amounted to more than his winnings. He was raised in Massachusetts; or rather he was *born* there, he was *trained* in Europe, having gone to that country when but eleven years old, and remained there many years, under the guidance of some royal grooms.

The JACKSON is a tall, slim horse, but "of mighty bone and bold emprise." He is moreover exceedingly spirited and highly mettled. In his own state (Tennessee) he had run with wonderful success, never having lost a race there or elsewhere; but it is the splendid victory which he obtained over the noted British horse, the PACKENHAM, on the ORLEANS TURF, on the 8th of January, 1815, which has given him such distinguished reputation. The *Packenham* was a full blooded courser—a kin to the invincible *Wellington*, who beat the far-famed NAPOLEON on the field of *Waterloo*. The *Packenham* was expressly picked by the British King, from amongst his whole stud, and sent to the Orleans turf expressly to encounter an *American horse*; yet the *Jackson* distanced him the first round. It is universally admitted even by the knowing ones of England, that the Jackson ran that race in exceedingly quick time. The Jackson has also beaten the Creek, the Seminole, and the Florida, horses of some note.

As to the CALHOUN, he is a mere colt—scarcely *bridle wise*. His former performances had given him no reputation—and the knowing ones were astonished at the rashness of his keepers in placing him in competition with such tried speed and bottom. He is, 'tis true, a sprightly, lively looking colt, but he has not one of the *marks or points of a first rate*. His backers frequently indicated a disposition to withdraw him, and venture their funds on the *Adams;* but in their councils "madness ruled the hour," and he appeared upon the course a candidate for dominion.

The CLAY is an airy, supple-jointed fellow, of bright and cheerful countenance. He comes from the woods of Kentucky, where he has run with such success, at country gatherings, and in that state he has no competitor. In 1814 he ran at *Ghent*, where some American horses, and amongst others the Adams, were matched against the steeds of Old England, and success crowned the *heels* of the Americans. It is thought by some, that Adams did not on that occasion maintain the interests of the whole American sportsmen; but that he ran only for the Cape Cod jockies. The western sportsmen had liked to have lost their all by him, and would, but for the Clay.

The CRAWFORD is a tall, majestic figure, with wonderful bone, muscle, and sinew. His tread *firm* and indicative of great strength and activity. He sprung from the old Virginia stock of racers; one of the best strains in these United States. (Vide the American racing calender, titles, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.) When young, he was taken to Georgia, and there occasionally run a few cider races successfully, when his owners, emboldened at his success, ventured to enter him in the *State* jocky club, where he defeated the favorite horse of Georgia, although often opposed by that scare-devil, *John Clark*, a nag of some distinction in that quarter, who has lately, however, become *spavined, splinted and stringhalted*. It is singular that the supporters of all the others nags vied in their abuse of this horse and his performances.

Such are the characters of the horses which paraded on the day of trial. All of them had acquired reputation in their *provincial* racing, but how they would play their parts when opposed to each other on the great theatre of the national turf, was all "doubt and darkness." Bets were various—and the vociferations of praise by the friends of the respective nags were boisterous and constant. The shrewd Yankee was ready to risk his whole crop of onions; together with the fruits of his year's toil in the cod fishery, on his favorite Adams. Hundreds of the sons of old Kentucky were around the Clay, who made the "welkin ring" with their shouts. They said "he was half horse, half alligator, tipped with the snapping turtle"—Nay, they avowed "he was a very *steam boat*—a Mississippi sawyer!" They swore "he was the best horse on the turf, and that they could out-run, out-jump, out shoot, throw, or whip any man, or set of men, who dared to contradict them."

A faint uproar of approbation was occasionally heard from the friends of Calhoun, but it was "*a dying sound*."

The Georgians and Virginians were loud in their plaudits. They offered to stake piles of *Virginia sweet scented, and Georgia upland* on the CRAWFORD. The yankees looked with a yearning eye at the *hogsheads* and *bales*, and sinned most heinously in their hearts against that commandment which *forbids the coveting of thy neighbor's property*.

The *Jackson* had about him some staunch friends, though few in number. They talked of the ever glorious *eighth*, and swore "by the *deeds* he had done," that *he* "was the horse of horses!"

The *Adams* had been long in training. He had been long under the care of two famous sporting associations called the "Essex Junto," and "Hartford Convention," whose system of training was fashioned *after the English plan*.

The *Clay* was trained chiefly in Kentucky, *amongst the people*, and rubbed down occasionally *by the friends of the South American Independence* and the *Mississippi boatmen*.

Some Dutch wagoners in Pennsylvania had the keeping of Calhoun, who stuffed him with *rye straw* and *wheat bran:* a sort of food that merely tended to *puff* him up without invigorating him with any *real strength*.

The *Jackson* might be said to be without keepers; at least he had none of experienced professional skill. His backers said he was always at the service of the jockey club—that he required no *keeping*, and that he was always ready, *if the people should think fit to start him*. No studied preparation had therefore been made, and he came upon the ground full and rough—relying on his native strength, unaided by the skill of the jockies.

The *Crawford* was in famous plight. He was at first managed by some Georgia jockies. He was thence taken to the *old dominion*, where he was again looked after by some of the old grooms of *ninety-eight;* the same who had trained the Jefferson, when he beat t'other Adams.

The state of Maine was selected as the *starting post*. There on the appointed day the *candidates* met; and from thence they were to run throughout the whole twenty-four States.

The beating of the drums announced that the hour for the riders to mount had arrived. The rattling of this instrument of war electrified *Old Hickory*. It was to the same music he ran when he tried his speed with the *Packenham*. He pricked up his ears, bowed his neck, champed his bit, and carried loftily. But this note of war greatly affrighted the Adams, whose spirits are always started at wild war's deadly blast: and his friends were greatly shocked at sounds so offensive to the feelings *of a peaceable and religious people*.

The Editor of the National Gazette was selected as the rider of the Adams, who has acquired some distinction, both in this country and in Britain, as a rider. His system of political horsemanship partakes more of the English than of the American mode. And it is moreover said, he is quite capricious in relation to his tenets, alternately the votary of "doctrines fashioned to the varying hour."—He mounted his *candidate* for Dominion; and the richness and gaudiness of his dress filled the *people* with amazement. He was clothed in *purple;* and on his head he wore a cap shaped like a *crown:* and attached to this crown, floated in the air two ensigns, impressed with appropriate mottos—the one, however, was soon tied up; the other rattled in the wind, and displayed this inscription, "*We are all Federalists—We are all republicans!*" It was, however, whispered about, that this was the same flag which the *Adams* carried when he ran in Massachusetts, under the fictitious name of *Publicola;* and it was apparent that the *ground* of the ensign had been newly *painted;* that the old inscription had been brushed out, and this new one substitued in its stead.

Noah, one of the Crawford Jockies, a keen lynx eyed fellow, who was seen to gaze slyly, yet intently, at this ancient banner, hinted that vestiges of the ancient writings were visible; a transcript of which being submitted to that burrower after antiquities, Dr. *Mitchell*, he pronounced the true and original reading to be thus: "*Huzza for Alien and Sedition Laws!—Standing Armies and Direct Taxes!*" The rider carried in his hand a whip made of a certain timber called "direct taxes," admirably calculated for *scourging*. The *Adams* carried heavy weight, fastened upon him by the opposing grooms, consisting of huge masses of *federalism* and *aristocracy*. It was thought those burdens would not greatly impede his progress in passing over the dry sandy soil of the New England States; but it was believed they would cause him to stick fast in the deep, rich and loamy grounds of the west.

He was led to the starting post by a *federalist* of the Boston turf.

The *Clay* was mounted by *one of the people*, a rough hardy Kentuckian, dressed in a linsey-woolsey hunting shirt fastened around him by a coarse leathern belt, with deer skin mockasons, with "a blue and white cotton handkerchief" tied round his head. He carried a whip, a mere twig, cut from the tree *persuasion*. His bridle reins were made of the *people's will*. He too unfurled an ensign, which bore "*Western States and the Mississippi.*"—The only extra weight which the CLAY carried, consisted in an old dirty pack of cards, heretofore much used but apparently long since thrown by, which the *Adams* jockies sneakingly thrust into the girdle of his rider.

A "Western Citizen" conducted the Clay to the polls, who merrily chaunted as he led him up,

My bonny brave horse has come out of the West,
And in all the great valley this steed is the best.

A square built *mynheer* of Pennsylvania, led the *Calhoun* to the charge, who pitched upon his back a mere catch, (the Editor of the Franklin Gazette) as his rider. The little groom was also weighed down by epauletts, sashes, lace, buttons, embroidery, and plumes. He wore a fierce *chapeau* to which was affixed a golden plate with this inscription, "*The Army Candiate.*" 'Twas cruel to oppress this *yearling* with additional weight; but an unfeeling Crawford jockey thrust into the knapsack of the rider a huge *Rip Rap Rock*, which almost prostrated the frisky racer.

The *Gallant War Horse* JACKSON, was led to the polls; the Editor of the *Columbian Observer* officiated as his principal attendant, though his assistance had previously been given to the *Clay*. He was rode by the Editor of the *Nashville Gazette*, who, owing to the spirit of his steed, was mounted without whip or spur. He wore an old *Continental* three cornered cocked hat, with ensigns pendant on which were inscribed "*Cambden, Tochoopka, New-Orleans.*" The *Clay* folks ungenerously endeavored to fasten to his croup a heavy southern mineral called *Arbuthnot*, which however, the noble animal shook off entirely before he started.

Next "*in gallant trim*" was marshalled at the polls the lofty CRAWFORD. His undaunted air, perfect figure, and agile tread, called forth the plaudits of the great assemblage. The Editor of the *National Advocate*, the famous New-York keeper, the same who last year, lamed and pricked the *Clinton*, led the Crawford to the Polls. The Editor of the Enquirer, a lad bred in the best Virginia stables, was seated on his back. In his dress were blended the fashions of the white man and of the Indian. On his flag glared in large capitals, "STATE RIGHTS" "ECONOMY" "REPUBLICANISM OF NINETY-EIGHT"—and in the back ground a painting, a representation of an encounter, in which the bow of Cupid overcomes the scalping knife of the Savage, designed as an emblem of the new mode of inculcating civilization by means of the pleasant process of intermarriages.

He carried neither scourge nor goad. His enemies thrust under his saddle large bundles of misstated Treasury reports, *Suppressed Documents, &c.* but his rider, with the slight of *hocus pocus*, freed himself from these incumbrances. They attempted too to point out a speck of *Federalism*, which they said had attached itself to him, but it was bedimmed by the resplendent dapples of Republicanism which pervaded his whole body.

The competitors were at length marshalled at the *post*. The judges gave the word—GO! a hurra! was shouted by the multitude, and off dashed the gallants; an empire the prize.

They started in the state of Maine, through which state there were two tracts, viz. the *Missouri Tract*, and the *Maine Tract*. The Crawford promptly selected the Missouri Route, which he steadily pursued, and at the onset ran far ahead of the Adams, who had lost much time in temporising, in first trying the advantages of one track, and then of the other, to catch the most popular breeze. At length having gotten into the current, he spread all his canvass, and then ensued a vigorous contest between the Crawford and the Adams, which however resulted in the supremacy of the latter. Throughout New-Hampshire, the Adams continued to lead the van. The same success continued to attend him, as he onward passed over Vermont: but as they dashed along the Green Mountains, the old Warriors of the revolution shouted zealously for Old Hickory, who made a run at the Adams under this cheering, but ineffectually. Massachusetts was next entered, the Adams far ahead. Here the rider of the Adams unfurled his heretofore concealed banner, which displayed "*The Hartford Convention!*" and among those people who have so long cried '*England is the bulwark of our Religion*,' the effect which those talismanic words produced, was prodigious. Fanueil Hall resounded with cheers. Throughout the Adams led the way.

Once however he was suddenly checked in his career, on the Plains of Lexington, by the shade of those whigs, whose bones are bleaching on those fields. They essayed to tear from the gown of his rider the traitorous ensign which he had just unfurled.

The state of the turf in this State seemed happily fitted for the successful progress of the Adams, whilst the other nags rode on a soil peculiarly heavy to *republican* hoofs.

No change was noticed in their progress through Rhode Island; but as they reached the confines of Connecticut, the Adams evidently flagged, notwithstanding the most vehement application of the spur, whilst the other seemed to acquire new vigor.

At *Stonington*, the whole *field* passed the Adams, who was at that period terribly frightened at the carousals of the people of that village, who were just then celebrating the anniversary of their victory over Com Hardy. "The gentleman of Philadelphia," who rode the Adams, was much vexed at this accident, and declared it "unbecoming a religious and moral people to rejoice at their victories over their enemies."

This accident brought the competitors together, and in a pretty well started line, they all entered the state of New-York. In this state there was no *sham* riding. It was deemed by all an important stage in the contest. The struggle was vehement on the part of each. The *Crawford* led the way, pressed however, frequently, up to the girth, by the Adams. In this state the rider of the Adams douced his "Hartford Convention" flag; but not so completely as to obscure entirely a glimmering of the *ancient inscription*. The times had changed; New-York "was herself again." The rider of the Adams tried each art to urge the dull delay of his beast. A volatile genius, he had been "every thing by starts, and nothing long."

He rode sometimes in federal style, sometimes in English style, and sometimes in the republican way, though awkwardly enough 'tis true, but to no advantageous end. The Crawford led the way, and this excited no astonishment in those who were apprized that Noah had taught Richie how to avail himself of all the near cuts in that mighty state. The course of the Adams in that state was too devious for one who had little time to spare. The poor Calhoun was greatly distressed. The Clay made a vigorous, but unsuccessful effort. The Jackson was doing well, but when he leaped across the great *canal* his rider shouted "Huzza for De Witt Clinton!" which so vexed the *Tammanies* that they threw every sort of rubbish and obstruction in his path.—New-Jersey also became the arena of a vigorous contest, and it is difficult to say which acquired the victory. But it is believed the Adams maintained a general superiority in that state; though as they bounded across the *fields at Princeton and Trenton* the Jackson gained the foot and was the first to enter the frontier of Pennsylvania. In this state the success of each was various and alternate.—Much fine running was displayed at the stage, and a variety of dexterous feats were performed by the riders, chiefly by those of the Adams, the Calhoun and the Jackson; accompanied with a billingsgate altercation but little creditable to the parties. But so soon as they entered the confines of Maryland the Crawford whipt far ahead, and dashed throughout the acknowledged victor. Near to Baltimore another accident befel the Adams. He bolted at the sight of the star-spangled banner, which floated "like a streamer long and gay," triumphantly on the ramparts of *Fort M'Henry*. In Virginia, tho' held hard in hand, the Crawford ran far ahead. His antagonist could scarcely keep within sight of him. He seemed to be wafted on the wings of the wind.

"———— *and as he flew*
Left all the world behind."

At Richmond the Adams again flew the track, such was his horror at the "*Prospect before us.*"—Pursuing his unchecked career, the Crawford rushed triumphant across the state of North Carolina. On entering the borders of South Carolina the progress of Crawford was marked with less velocity, for he was speedily overhauled by the Calhoun.—But he did not tamely yield to the latter, for a warm disputation ensued, which attracted the attention of one Mr Senator Smith to such a degree that in attempting to cross the path of Calhoun, he was shockingly trampled upon. Since the occurrence he has *spoken two or three times to the people*, but it is believed such is the nature of his bruises that he will never entirely recover from their effects. The Calhoun prevailed in South Carolina; but just as he had placed himself in a jumping position to leap across the Savannah river into the state of Georgia, one *Cumming*, a noted shooter in that quarter, who had taken a sly *squatting position* on the Georgia bank, fired a huge blunderbuss, charged up to the muzzle with *Cologne water*, direct into his face, which being neither covered with *silk, nor oak bark*, was not impervious to the *touch* of this sensitive load of the assailant, and the consequence was, that the Calhoun twisted, wheeled and fell—— to *run* no more.

Over the sands of Georgia the Crawford bounded with the swiftness of an Antelope; and as he passed through *Augusta*, a zealot fired at him a squib, charged with *federalism*, if the contents even *scratched* him, the wound was instantly healed by one Dr. Abbott, a noted farrier. To reach the state of Tennessee, the Indian territory had to be crossed, and the white men who had settled there, purely however to teach the aborigines the art of civilization by means of the process of matrimony, greeted him with the yells of victory. The parties militant next struck the soil of Tennessee, and then it was that the Jackson flew

"———— *like an arrow* ————
"*Shot by an archer strong*"

He rushed with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent; the Clay next, then the Adams; the Crawford falling far in the rear, overcome with the efforts he had made in the Southern States. But the Jackson's triumph was short-lived. He yielded the van as the last shouts of the Tennessee volunteers died in his ears, as they entered the borders of Kentucky.—The Clay, who had heretofore leisurely trailed in the rear, save a *spurt* or two which he made in N. York and Pennsylvania, seemed as fresh as when he started, such was the ease with which he passed every thing in Kentucky.—He penetrated Ohio, still distancing his rivals. The rider of the Adams saw that the day was against him, and that as speed and bottom had failed him, he must resort to skill. He threw out his "*Universal Yankee Nation*" banner and adroitly displayed it to the people as he rushed along; but to no purpose—the charm was gone. Indiana was another theatre of the triumph of Clay, but when the state of Illinois appeared to their view the Crawford, somewhat re-flushed, essayed to pass him, and made a splendid run, notwithstanding an ill-natured COOK threw at him a mangled carcase, *cooked with his own hands*, as a terrible raw head and bloody bones, to affright him. In Mississippi the contest was interesting for a while—the Crawford nearing the Clay up to the shoulders.

In this state was seen the last of the *Adams*. A cruel master was in the very act of scourging his manacled slave on the margin of the tract, just at the moment when the Adams passed along. A scene so shocking to the feelings of this sensitive horse, so frightful to his vision, overcame him, and he snorted, reared and bounded across a certain degree of North Latitude, beyond which the cries of the bondman are never to be heard; and sought an exclusion from deeds so revolting to his nature, carrying with him his rider, the Mazeppa of modern times. Adown the state of Louisiana the Clay led the way; but when the plains of Orleans burst upon the sight of the Jackson, the recollection of times gone by impelled him to an exercise of his mightiest efforts. He was just in the act of passing the Clay, and when he thought "his fortunes were ripening fast," he suddenly found his career checked by barriers, formed of a timber called the "habeas corpus suspended," extending athwart his path, and reared by a crowd of little noisy chattering Frenchmen. Amazement possessed him. "You too Brutus?" exclaimed his rider.—The noble animal stopped—his energies relaxed—the rider dropped his rein and uttered INGRATITUDE! It was a shameful act. The people of Louisiana had ventured their lands and houses—their domicils, their wives and their daughters, on this same Jackson, when he contended against the Packenham. He preserved them! restored them! he triumphed, and they were enriched! "So goes the world!" The Jackson was withdrawn from the contest.—The Clay and the Crawford bounded across the father of waters, and contended for the supremacy in the state of Mississippi, and there the Crawford renewed his sway. The little state of Alabama was the last point of the compass which was boxed, and in gallant and triumphant style the Crawford passed the winning post. And thus terminated the race for dominion.

The Judges awarded the prize to the Crawford, and in all due form he was installed President of the United States.

Strange! some will say, that a *Horse* should govern an intelligent being! Reader, rather rejoice that it is not our fate to be governed by an *Ass!* It is the lot of hundreds of nations to be ruled by the latter. History abounds in instances. Horses too have had some share in governing, if the chronicles are faithful. That furious madman *Caligula, made his horse Incitatus, the member of a College*, and it is added that he was the most worthy member of that institution. He also created him High Priest, and it is not shown that he was less devout than his fellows. Incitatus, through his master's favor, also rose to the rank of *Consul*, and we see nothing in his history of that tyranny and rapacity which marked the administrations of other Roman Governors.

O'KELLY.

Communicated.

The approaching presidential election, is thought to be one of the deepest interest to the people of the United States, one on which the people themselves ought to interfere directly, and not through representatives. The candidate selected, ought to be one whose public services give him fair claims to the confidence of the nation, and its highest honors; one whose character is a pledge of future usefulness and devotion to national interest and honor; one who is free and unshackled by local or personal influence, and will enter on the administration of public business, with no pledges but to the country. The citizens of Allegheny county, friendly to the selection of such a candidate for the presidency, are requested to meet at the court-house, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 6th of August, at 7 o'clock, in the evening.

AN ELECTOR.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To his Excellency, John Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania.

The shock which your sensibility sustained, when it was first announced to you that you were nominated to the chief magistracy of the state, can be conceived, only by those whose gentle sensations, equally delicate with your own, shrink from the torpedo touch of honors, unsought, sudden, and unexpected. The eventful period which intervened between the two last efforts of delegate ingenuity and strength in your behalf, must have been to you, sleepless, as is the last night of respite to one, whom parental avarice, or ambition has doomed to take, in matrimonial alliance, for better or worse, some object of deformity or aversion. But when you were told that you had been chosen by the delegated wisdom of the people, to occupy the most elevated place in the executive department of the commonwealth, you were, doubtless, overcome with the acuteness of your feelings, and ready to decline the dignity offered you, rather than subject your modesty to the fearful ordeal which its acceptance would demand. All the difficulties which you were about to encounter, were presented to your alarmed imagination, and, like the members of the polypo, as often as they suffered mutilation, their reproduction was the rapid result of a self-creating power. You thought upon the magnitude of the responsibility to which you would be subjected, and almost resolved to decline the proffered honor. You reflected upon your deficiency of talents, which your innate sense of unworthiness, had, probably, often prompted you to acknowledge; the political experience that is required for the correct discharge of distinguished office, and how little of it was yours; the numerous and momentous duties incident to the rank which you were solicitous to assume, and the want of intellectual energy and moral intrepidity, that might prevent their fulfilment. The reflection was painful, but it was transient. You persuaded yourself that the office to which you were called, had been filled by men not more gifted with talents and political sagacity than yourself; that your want of experience might be supplied by that which your predecessors furnished; and that, in the execution of your arduous duties, you could rely for aid, on the wisdom of those who are always willing to offer counsel to such as evince a docile readiness to receive instruction. There was yet a more powerful reason, which influenced you, in the resolution that you were about to form. The echo of the people's voice had proclaimed you the first in the people's confidence and affection. A convention of delegates, the acknowledged representatives of the popular will, had announced you to their constituents, as the individual in the state, most worthy to be their chief magistrate. They had declared your political principles to be pure, your talents splendid, your virtues unsuspected, your experience sound and long, and your modesty unequalléd. To secure for you, at once, the faith and attachment of an enlightened community, these devoted admirers of your greatness, who, at your political baptism, had performed the functions of both priest and sponsors, gave you the agnomen of Philosophical Statesman, thus concentrating in one sonorous adjective, and one pithy substantive, all the refined learning, and useful wisdom, that could delight the classical enthusiast, or engage the support of the practical patriot. Could you any longer hesitate? To have doubted the truth of declarations so publickly, boldly and solemnly made— by the legitimate oracles of the general power—from the august seat of legislation, would have been an insult to the penetration of your fellow citizens, by whom you had been selected to preside over their destinies. After so decided a manifestation of respect and confidence, such an unqualified assertion of your merit, you could not refuse to sacrifice your private repose, and even the humble opinion of your own capacity, to subserve the interests of the republic. You accepted with diffidence, indeed, but with decision, the voluntary tribute which was offered to your worth.

When your resolution to comply with the public wish, was once confirmed, you disdained to feign, any longer, a reluctance, which would have only have invited and renewed the importunities of your friends, or to mimic the hypocriey of Plantagenet and Caesar, by affectedly lamenting that fortune was buckled to your back, or thrice refusing a kingly crown. It was told you, by those whose disinterested suffrages, like Aladdin's lamp, had magically transformed what was, but now, an airy nothing, into a most palpable giant, that you were possessed of education, private worth, and political celebrity; and you believed them. The news journals repeated the information; the legislative journals said "aye" to their asseveration, and you believed them, too. So much coincidence of opinion could result from no thing but an enduring faith, sustained by the attestation of tangible fact; and in the revolution which your mind was undergoing, from uncertainty to conviction, reflecting that

"Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win."

You no longer wavered, but became, forthwith, a sincere convert to the belief that your friends so assiduously inculcated, and the administration of an office, to which, but for their patriotic persuasion, you might never have squinted a wistful glance.

A. Z.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Printer,—I am a good deal like *Joe Bell's waggoner*—I am in a sort of a *quandary*. I had made up my mind to vote for Mr. Gregg, because I knew him personally, and thought him to be a worthy, old fashioned republican, well qualified for the office—But some of the good thinking sort of people, and my neighbors too, say I ought to vote for Mr. Shulze, because he is the regularly taken up candidate, a firm and uniform democrat, who will do just as he is told by the people, if he is elected. I wish to do what is right to the best of my knowledge, and vote for the best man; but there are such dreadful stories going the rounds, that a body hardly knows what to do. A friend of mine, who is as hot as a tar-kiln, for Mr. Andrew Shulze, (that is to say, for Mr. John Andrew Shulze) says that Mr. Gregg is unworthy of the votes of the people of this commonwealth; that he has committed too many offences, and that he is *credibly* informed, by a friend of his at Harrisburgh, that this same Andrew Gregg, did, some time in the fall of 1819, positively *eat a Tin Pedler*, that he fell in company with, on his road to Philadelphia; Mr. G got in conversation with him about the affairs of government, when finding he was inimical to General Hiester, he fell at him, and after licking him over, as the Anaconda does the Tyger, he took him down at a swallow,—that he actually betrayed Hull's army, and was the author of the blue lights in Connecticut; ran a sword cane through a black boy, and secreted him in the woods, to be devoured by the wolves. Now, Sir, if these charges and allegations can be substantiated, ought I, or any other man, to vote for the said Andrew Gregg? No, no! If you or some of your correspondents do not clear him of them, I shall most assuredly give my vote for the *caucus* candidate.

I do not wish to make a fuss about the two men, but inquire for information.

A JACKSONITE.

Agriculture.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Maclean,—In the "American Farmer" of the 27th ult. it is stated that old wheat used for seed, prevents smut and mildew, and that new wheat is universally used for seed in this country, &c.

I have been a practical farmer in this county for more than 25 years, and have always been decidedly in favor of old wheat for seed. For many years I have used none other, and have experienced no injury from smut or mildew, indeed never failed in obtaining a good crop. In 1821 I harvested 15 acres, the greater part of which yielded 45 bushels per acre, each bushel weighing 62 pounds. I sowed of that wheat last fall, and hope this week to harvest a productive crop. I have now 1821 wheat for 1823 seed.

J. W.

Allegheny County, 8th July, 1823.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

An article copied into a late number of the Gazette from the National Intelligencer, represents the culture of the Tea Plant in this country to be quite a new thing. The subjoined essay from the *Museum Rusticum*, an agricultural work printed in London, in 1764, will show, that even previous to that time, the Tea Plant had been partially cultivated in the Carolinas. The article is curious, and may be worth publishing at this time.

FROM THE MUSEUM RUSTICUM.

A letter to the Editors, recommending the culture of the Tea Plant, now growing in Carolina.

Gentlemen,—Many have doubted whether the trade carried on by the incorporated East India company is advantageous or disadvantageous to this country; but be that as it may, the great consumption of *tea* is often urged as an argument for its continuance.

The balance of trade to that part of the world is certainly much against us, witness the immense quantities of bullion that are annually exported in their outward-bound ships; and it is as certain, that a very considerable share of this bullion is exchanged for the purchase of the different kinds of tea.

As this is the case, would it not be allowed some degree of merit, should I point out to you in what manner we might easily be supplied with this article of family consumption from our own American colonies; our southern colonies, I mean, such as the Floridas, Georgia, and South Carolina?

It is very well known, that in the trade carried on betwixt our North-American provinces, and the mother country, the balance is greatly in favor of the latter; that is, the value of the imports into North America from England greatly exceeds that of the exports to it; of course, whatever article can be imagined, that will tend to bring the trade betwixt the two countries nearly upon a par, must be advantageous to both; and this I will venture to say may be effected by encouraging the growth of the *tea plants* in such of our colonies as are best adapted to the nature of those plants.

There is not the least doubt but that the tea plants might be to great advantage raised in those provinces.

A celebrated author says that "the *tea tree* loves to grow in valleys at the foot of mountains, and thrives best in a stony soil. Its seed is usually sown in places exposed to the south; and it bears flowers three years after it is sown. The root resembles that of the peach tree: the leaves are green, longish at the point, and pretty narrow, an inch and a half long, and jagged all round. The flower is much like that of the wild rose, but smaller. The fruit is of different forms, sometimes round, sometimes long, sometimes triangular; and of the ordinary size of a bean; containing two or three seeds of a mouse color, including each a kernal. These are the seeds by which the plant is propagated.

"The trees are of various heights, from one foot to an hundred: some there are which two men cannot fathom, while others scarcely exceed the feeblest shrub in a garden.

"The green tea, which is the common tea of the Chinese, P. le Compte calls *bing tea*, and says it is gathered from the tea plant in April. The *bohea tea*, which is the *best tea*, or *bou tcha* of the Chinese, father le Compte makes only to differ from the *green tea*, by its being gathered a month before it, viz. in March, whilst in the bud. Others take it for the tea of some particular province; the soil being found to make an alteration in the properties of *tea*, as much as the season of gathering it.

"The best time to gather *leaves of tea* is while they are yet small, young and juicy: when gathered, they are passed over the smoke of boiling water to moisten them; then they are laid on copper plates, which are heated; and thus, the leaves drying, they curl up in the manner in which they are brought to us."

Doctor Lewis, under the article *Thea* in his *Materia Medica*, seems to differ in some points from the above quoted ingenious author. He says, "The leaves, carefully picked, are dried hastily on warm iron plates; whereby they are said to lose in great measure some noxious qualities, which they have when fresh, and to preserve their admired flavor, which by slow exsiccation would be lost."

For my part, I should rather be inclined to join with Doctor Lewis in opinion, as copper when heated to a certain degree emits disagreeable and noxious vapors, such as must, I should imagine, more or less, affect the leaves as they are drying on the plates.

But it may perhaps be urged, To what purpose all this detail about *tea*, and the advantages of cultivating it for European consumption in America, when we should find it so difficult a matter to get from the cunning Chinese the seeds of any of the plants?

Happily this want is already supplied; the plants are now actually growing in *South Carolina* and have been of late much propagated. If it should be asked how they came there; the fact is as follows.

Some years ago a *Dutchman*, who had lived many years in China, left that country, and retiring to South Carolina, bought there a plantation on the banks of a pleasant river, with an intention of passing in that delightful country his remaining days, which, as he was old, could not be many.

This man had, by some means or other, learnt of the Chinese the art of drying the several kinds of tea: he had procured a quantity of the seeds, which he brought with him to America, where he planted them in his garden, intending to propagate them by degrees, so as to be able to supply at least that continent with *tea* for their consumption; but God disposes, though man may propose; for before the plants were come enough to maturity to yield leaves in any quantity fit for drying, the old *Dutchman* died, and the whole project dropped: yet, as it was something curious to have the *tea plants* growing in a province so far distant from the country which naturally produces them, many gentlemen, his neighbors, procured seeds from the Dutchman's plants; and they have been propagated in the gardens of that province ever since, though some who possess them know not what they are.

It is evident then, as we are now actually in possession of this plant, so valuable on account of the great consumption of its leaves, that we ought to make the most of it. A very few well-judged experiments would soon give us the secret of drying the *tea*: the plant is easily propagated, comes soon to maturity, and plantations of it might soon be made that would annually produce a very large quantity of this almost necessary commodity.

As I mean this letter only as a hint for some of your more able correspondents to take up and pursue, I shall not engage your readers time any longer, and prevent their reading articles in your collection, they may possibly think much more material than this.

I am, gentlemen,
Your humble servant and admirer,
AMERICANUS.

Jan. 21, 1764.

Political.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

Some further thoughts of a plain Republican on the coming election for Governor.

So far as my knowledge of history extends the lesson it teaches is not favorable to the making of rulers out of the priests of any denomination. The history of France furnishes many lamentable instances of the effects of Priests gaining an ascendancy in their councils. The great evils that Spain suffers at this hour; and that she has suffered for centuries, arose from priests gaining the control in governmental matters. English history is full of incidents illustrative of the ground here taken. The pride and obstinacy of Thos. a Becket, (may be I am wrong in the name, it might be John A.) the very great pomp and splendor of Cardinal Woolsey, and the injury his influence in the government brought on the people, the cruelties inflicted by and through the influence of Bishop Bonner, in Queen Mary's reign, all go to prove the impolicy of giving to a priest of *any sect*, the reins of power. It is wrong; let them attend to the business of their calling, to preach repentance, humility, and salvation to perishing sinners; in their vocation let them be respected, but don't let them manage governmental affairs. It is an evil, that experience hath shewn, every where, and more especially would be so here, where there are various denominations of Christians, and all are equally entitled to public protection and respect. I am very sure that the great body of the preachers throughout the state, will unite with me in sentiment.

John Andrew Shulze is an admitted and regularly ordained minister of the German Lutheran Church. He has taken upon himself, voluntarily, the sacred office of a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ. He has, in the most solemn manner, before the Triune God—the Father, Son and Holy Spirit—devoted and dedicated his life to the service of the Church. Such solemn dedication is an awful thing! It is a solemn covenant of the highest nature and of the most imperious obligation that can be publicly made between a mortal and his God! I tremble when I think of it. Methinks I see the young man approach the altar. I see him take the holy volume, written by Divine Inspiration, into his hand, and prepare for the solemn ceremony. The scene is hallowed! Stillness reigns supreme as in the chamber of death; so awe inspiring is the moment: mortals sit breathless!—Anon, to the imagination which views with a holy and pure heart the scene, the wings of Cherubims are heard gently to wave through the hall, the attendants of the Holy One "God is in his holy temple—let the earth keep silence." He proceeds to bind himself to the service of the Most High.

This contract made—and so made—cannot be lightly violated. It is a marriage from which there is no honorable divorce. It is an enlistment—the term of service, for life: and to desert it—what name shall it bear? It cannot be a pious or an honorable one. But what do we behold?—This man has put his hand to the plough, and has looked back—his eye of faith becomes dim—his zeal abated—the world and its allurements opened to him a prospect of earthly pleasure. Ambition hung forth the ensigns of power—wealth allured by the prospect of gold—and the minister has not hesitated to repudiate his love—he has broken the covenant and violated his vows—he has deserted the standard of the Cross.

And what reasons are assigned for this strange secession from the Christian Ministry? That he had a Rheumatism! Ill health could no more unfit him for a preacher of the Gospel than the cares of state.

Can such a man be fit to rule over us?

Who is Mr. Shulze?

John Andrew Shulze, Esquire, of Lebanon county.

But what are his pretensions to the chair of Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania?

He has been nominated by the Legislative caucus.

But why did they nominate him?

To make him Governor.

No—you dont understand me; he is called the second Snyder. I wish to know something about his public services—his experience, &c.—Mr. Snyder was a member of the Convention which formed the State Constitution—was Mr. Shulze a member?

Not that ever I heard of.

Mr. Snyder was many years Speaker of the House of Representatives; was Mr. Shulze ever Speaker of that body?

Not that ever I heard of.

Was Mr. Shulze ever in Congress?

Not that ever I heard of.

Did he ever distinguish himself in debate; or by bringing forward any public business of a useful nature?

Not that ever I heard of.

Has he ever done or said any thing to recommend himself to the confidence of the people?

Not that ever I heard of.

How came he then, in pity sake, to be nominated?

Zounds, Sir, hav'nt I told you that the Legislative caucus fixed upon him; and he is therefore the Democratic candidate, and you are a "*Renegado*," if you dare to breathe a lisp to the contrary; and if you vote against him, you are a "*Reptile*." and shall be trodden into the earth, as Mr. Binns says.

Ah? very well. You might, perhaps, coax me. But blame my buttons if you can scare me. I shall vote for whom I please.—*Village Record.*

One of the reasons which induced our fathers to dissolve their connexion with Great Britain, was, that the British King had "affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power." Little did they then think, that, in less than fifty years, men would spring up among ourselves, who would thus attempt to reverse the correct order of things. Such an attempt has, however, been made, and some of those who exerted themselves to accomplish the revolution, have lived to see it. The bill passed last year by the majority of the Senate, (and be it remembered that John Andrew Shulze was of the number,) can be considered in no other light than an attempt "to make the military independent of, and superior to the civil power."

[*Phil. Gazette.*

Not content with adding year upon year to the age of Mr Gregg, depriving him of all bodily strength, and representing him as an infirm old man, tottering on the verge of the grave, his opponents are endeavoring to lay a number of heavy burdens on his shoulders, and make him responsible for the actions of other men. The "million loan," is what they seem principally to depend on to press him down.—This loan was made in pursuance of an act of Assembly, a majority of both houses assenting to the same; yet a correspondent of the Sentinel gravely and deliberately declares, that "*Mr. Gregg* has led the government into an immense state debt."! If Mr Gregg is to be responsible for all the acts of Assembly passed during the last three years; he will, indeed, have a great deal to answer for. *Ibid.*

Easton, Pa. July 3.

From all we can discern in the free opportunities afforded us of judging, the brilliant prospect of success that first attended the nomination of Mr. Gregg, continues to brighten and assume the character of certainty; and the distracted irregular proceedings and declamations of his opponents add much to the ease of the victory. It is amusing to observe what straws they grapple to keep them afloat. In one quarter the Friends or Quakers are expostulated with, and told they have no right to interfere, while in another the different sects are earnestly entreated as such to support Mr. Shulze. Old men are abused and held incapable of most things, particularly judgment, unless they are regenerated by a concurrence in their wishes. In Chester county an attempt was made to thwart the meeting of democrats friendly to Mr. Gregg, by the printer refusing all accomodation; which, however, was obviated, and the assemblage larger and more determined in consequence of the attempt.

Since the defeat of the Caucusites at the Philadelphia meeting, which was intended to be the signal for a profusion of similar ones throughout the state, they are afraid to attempt them in most other places; and in consequence they are invisible, except in the letters of their corresponding committees printed in their papers, where they appear in shadowy thousands,—and as a specimen of these, Binns wrote on to this place, stating that Shulze would have a majority in Philadelphia.

Spirit of Penn.

The Democratic party is at this time very far from being united. The proofs multiply daily. In short, if we are to judge from the notices, Resolutions and Addresses published in different quarters of the state, we should conclude that there never was *less* harmony, nor more bitterness of feeling in the Democratic ranks than there is at this moment. It always will be so while *proscription* and *intrigue* are suffered to rule the destinies of the party—and it always *ought* to be so while the party tolerate the usurpations and unprincipled denunciations of its professed leaders. If the party will not profit from experience, it must take the consequences.

[*Susquehannah Democrat.*

A considerable number of newspapers in different parts of the country, warmly urge the propriety, if not necessity, of a Congressional Caucus, to nominate a candidate for the presidency and profess themselves entirely willing to be governed by the decision of such a meeting. There are strong objections to this mode of influencing the public mind—one of which is, that it gives to the sly intriguer, the fawning sycophant, or to the man who depends more upon his personal attractions and attentions than upon the qualities of his mind, a great advantage over an opponent unskilled in these fine arts, or superior to an exercise of them. It will be found that the friends of Mr Crawford are to a man vociferous for a Caucus—rejecting every other mode of proceeding.—*Fredonian.*

From the New York Statesman.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

We have lately received a copy of a large octavo volume of 600 pages, published by Richardson and Lord, of Boston, entitled "A Military Journal during the American Revolutionary War, from 1775 to 1783, describing interesting events and transactions of this period, with numerous historical facts and anecdotes from the original manuscript: to which is added an appendix, containing biographical sketches of several general officers: by JAMES THATCHER, M. D. late surgeon in the American Army." This volume was opened with the highest expectations of deriving both instruction and amusement from its contents; for in the language of the author's motto, "as Americans we hail with delight any attempt to rescue from oblivion the words or actions of those, whose names we have been taught to revere."

There is no portion of civil history, whether ancient or modern, that can bear a comparison, in point of interest and importance to an American reader, with that which Dr. Thatcher's volume embraces. It comprehends the whole period of the revolutionary struggle—a period which may be termed the heroic age of our republic, abounding in the noblest examples of public virtue, in specimens of the most disinterested and devoted patriotism, civil and military events on which the fate of nations depended, and deeds of bold and chivalrous daring, which often impart to a plain and simple narration of facts the semblance and character of romance. Whether it be that the dimness of distance increases the apparent magnitude of the persons and events of that period, as natural objects by a common optical deception seem the largest when descried through a mist or in the obscurity of the twilight; or whether the heroic age of our country really possessed a race of beings superior to their descendants, it has always appeared to us that the *dramatis personæ* of the Revolution have no parallel in history, and after reading the story of their achievements, we have been ready to believe that in those days there were giants upon the earth. To us their boldness, decision and intrepidity in projecting the plan of independence; their courage, firmness, and perseverence in carrying it into execution; their wisdom in the cabinet; their gallantry in the field; the fortitude and heroic spirit with which they endured the greatest hardships and sufferings for a long series of years, encountering obstacles apparently insurmountable, and surrendering cheerfully all the comforts of life and even life itself in defence of abstract principles—to us we say these traits of character seem to belong to a superior order of beings, and we should almost be justified in falling into the extravagance of Grecian fable, by representing the Fathers of the Revolution as a kind of demi-gods.

At any rate, the inestimable privileges and blessings which we enjoy, as the fruits of their dangers, toils and sufferings, render it not less a pleasure than a duty in us to cherish and revere their memories; to record their achievements for the benefit of after ages, and to preserve with the utmost care the memorials of that eventful period. With no ordinary degree of satisfaction, we have seen the talent, genius and taste of our countrymen directed to the accomplishment of this laudable object. The poet has endeavored to weave around the events of the revolution the enchantments of song; the novelist has thence drawn his themes for the embellishments of fancy and taste; the pencil and chisel have both been put in requisition for perpetuating the scenes and characters in that great drama; and the biographer and historian have not been inactive in collecting and arranging the materials of authentic and durable records.

No considerable share of our future efforts in literature and the arts will be illustrative of that period. Although much has already been written, and the leading events are well understood, yet a wide field is open for the gleanings of the annalist and the biographer. The actors in those scenes are one by one disappearing from the stage, and sketches of their lives will form interesting subjects for the pen. A vast fund of private anecdote may yet be collected. Scarcely any facts can be considered trifling, and should be placed on record for the benefit of the historian and the instruction and amusement of posterity. At the present day we can form but an inadequate idea of the curiosity and eagerness with which the slightest memorials of the soldiers, patriots and statesmen of the revolution will be sought for. Every one knows with what avidity the little anecdotes of distinguished men are devoured.

Mr. Thatcher's volume is a striking illustration of these general remarks, and furnishes a signal instance of the interest which may be imparted to events with which the reader would suppose himself already familiar. He has entered a beaten field, but his book will be perused with as much delight as a new romance or novel. Next to Marshall's Life of Washington, we do not hesitate to say, that this volume will be found the most valuable work on the revolution. It is full of facts and anecdote, and presents a perfect picture of the times.

The diary form divests it of the stately and monotonous march of regular history, and the reader appears to mingle in the scenes from day to day described. As the author was an eye witness to a considerable part of the events he has recorded, implicit reliance may be placed on his statements. His narration is in a neat and perspicuous style, and his Journal is highly creditable as a literary production. He is advantageously known to the public as a medical writer.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1823.

Communicated.

The approaching presidential election, is thought to be one of the deepest interest to the people of the United States, one on which the people themselves ought to interfere directly. and not through representatives. The candidate selected, ought to be one whose public services give him fair claims to the confidence of the nation, and its highest honors; one whose character is a pledge of future usefulness and devotion to national interest and honor; one who is free and unshackled by local or personal influence, and will enter on the administration of public business, with no pledges but to the country. The citizens of Allegheny county, friendly to the selection of such a candidate for the presidency, are requested to meet at the *court-house*, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 6th of August, at 7 o'clock, in the evening.

AN ELECTOR.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To his Excellency, John Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania.

The shock which your sensibility sustained, when it was first announced to you that you were nominated to the chief magistracy of the state, can be conceived, only by those whose mental sensations, equally delicate with your own, shrink from the torpedo touch of honors, unsought, sudden, and unexpected The eventful period which intervened between the two last efforts of delegate ingenuity and strength in your behalf, must have been to you, sleepless, as is the last night of respite to one, whom parental avarice, or ambition has doomed to take, in matrimonial alliance, for better or worse, some object of deformity or aversion. But when you were told that you had been chosen by the delegated wisdom of the people, to occupy the most elevated place in the executive department of the commonwealth, you were, doubtless, overcome with the acuteness of your feelings, and ready to decline the dignity offered you, rather than subject your modesty to the fearful ordeal which its acceptance would demand. All the difficulties which you were about to encounter, were presented to your alarmed imagination, and, like the members of the polype, as often as they suffered mutilation, their reproduction was the rapid result of a self-creating power. You thought upon the magnitude of the responsibility to which you would be subjected, and almost resolved to decline the proffered honor. You reflected upon your deficiency of talents. which your innate sense of unworthiness. had, probably, often prompted you to acknowledge; the political experience that is required for the correct discharge of distinguished office. and how little of it was yours; the numerous and momentous duties incident to the rank which you were solicitous to assume, and the want of intellectual energy and moral intrepidity, that might prevent their fulfilment. The reflection was painful, but it was transient You persuaded yourself that the office to which you were called, had been filled by men not more gifted with talents and political sagacity than yourself; that your want of experience might be supplied by that which your predecessors furnished; and that. in the execution of your arduous duties, you could rely for aid, on the wisdom of those who are always willing to offer counsel to such as evince a docile readiness to receive instruction. There was yet a more powerful reason, which influenced you, in the resolution that you were about to form. The echo of the people's voice had proclaimed you the first in the people s confidence and affection. A convention of delegates, the acknowledged representatives of the popular will, had announced you to their constituents, as the individual in the state, most worthy to be their chief magistrate. They had declared your political principles to be pure, your talents splendid, your virtues unsuspected, your experience sound and long, and your modesty unequalled. To secure for you, at once, the faith and attachment of an enlightened community, these devoted admirers of your greatness, who, at your political baptism, had performed the functions of both priest and sponsors, gave you the agnomen of Philosophical Statesman, thus concentrating in one sonorous adjective, and one pithy substantive, all the refined learning, and useful wisdom, that could delight the classical enthusiast, or engage the support of the practical patriot Could you any longer hesitate? To have doubted the truth of declarations so publickly, boldly and solemnly made- by the legitimate oracles of the general power-- from the august seat of legislation, would have been an insult to the penetration of your fellow citizens, by whom you had been selected to preside over their destinies. After so decided a manifestation of respect and confidence such an unqualified assertion of your merit, you could not refuse to sacrifice your private repose, and even the humble opinion of your own capacity, to subserve the interests of the republic. You accepted with diffidence, indeed, but with decision, the voluntary tribute which was offered to your worth.

When your resolution to comply with the public wish, was once confirmed, you disdained to feign, any longer, a reluctance, which would have only have invited and renewed the importunities of your friends, or to mimic the hypocricy of Plantagenet and Caesar, by affectedly lamenting that fortune was buckled to your back, or thrice refusing a kingly crown. It was told you, by those whose disinterested suffrages, like Aladdin's lamp, had magically transformed what was, but now, an airy nothing, into a most palpable giant, that you were possessed of education, private worth, and political celebrity; and you believed them. The news journals repeated the information; the legislative journals said "aye" to their asseveration, and you believed them, too. So much coincidence of opinion could result from nothing but an enduring faith, sustained by the attestation of tangible fact; and in the revolution which your mind was undergoing, from uncertainty to conviction, reflecting that

"*Our doubts are traitors,*
And make us lose the good we else might win"

you no longer wavered, but became, forthwith, a sincere convert to the belief that your friends so zealously inculcated and the administrator of an office, to which, but for their patriotic persuasion, you might never have squinted a wistful glance.

A. Z.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Printer.—I am a good deal like *Joe Ball's wagonner*—I am in a sort of a *quandary*. I had made up my mind to vote for Mr. Gregg, because I knew him personally, and thought him to be a worthy, old fashioned republican, well qualified for the office—But some of the good thinking sort of people, and my neighbors too, say I ought to vote for Mr. Shulze, because he is the regularly taken up candidate, a firm and uniform democrat, who will do just as he is told by the people, if he is elected I wish to do what is right to the best of my knowledge, and vote for the best man; but there are such dreadful stories going the rounds, that a body hardly knows what to do A friend of mine, who is as hot as a tar-kiln, for Mr. Andrew Shulze, (that is to say, for Mr John Andrew Shulze) says that Mr. Gregg is unworthy of the votes of the people of this commonwealth; that he has committed too many offences, and that he is *credibly* informed, by a friend of his at Harrisburgh, that this same Andrew Gregg, did, some time in the fall of 1819, positively *eat a Tin Pedler*, that he fell in company with, on his road to Philadelphia; Mr G got in conversation with him about the affairs of government, when finding he was inimical to General Hiester, he fell at him, and after licking him over, as the Anaconda does the Tyger, he took him down at a swallow,--that he actually betrayed Hull's army. and was the author of the blue lights in Connecticut; ran a sword cane through a black boy, and secreted him in the woods, to be devoured by the wolves. Now, Sir, if these charges and allegations can be substantiated, ought I, or any other man, to vote for the said Andrew Gregg? No, no! If you or some of your correspondents do not clear him of them, I shall most assuredly give my vote for the *caucus* candidate.

I do not wish to make a fuss about the two men, but inquire for information.

A JACKSONITE.

Agriculture.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Maclean,—In the "American Farmer" of the 27th ult. it is stated that old wheat used for seed, prevents smut and mildew, and that new wheat is universally used for seed in this country, &c.

I have been a practical farmer in this county for more than 25 years, and have always been decidedly in favor of old wheat for seed. For many years I have used none other, and have experienced no injury from smut or mildew, indeed never failed in obtaining a good crop. In 1821 I harvested 15 acres. the greater part of which yielded 45 bushels per acre, each bushel weighing 62 pounds. I sowed of that wheat last fall, and hope this week to harvest a productive crop. I have now 1821 wheat for 1823 seed.

J. W.

Allegheny County, 8th July, 1823.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

An article copied into a late number of the Gazette from the National Intelligencer, represents the culture of the Tea Plant in this country to be quite a new thing The subjoined essay from the *Museum Rusticum*, an agricultural work printed in London, in 1764, will show, that even previous to that time, the Tea Plant had been partially cultivated in the Carolinas The article is curious, and may be worth publishing at this time.

FROM THE MUSEUM RUSTICUM

A letter to the Editors, recommending the culture of the Tea Plant, now growing in Carolina.

Gentlemen,—Many have doubted whether the trade carried on by the incorporated East India company is advantageous or disadvantageous to this country; but be that as it may, the great consumption of *tea* is often urged as an argument for its continuance

The balance of trade to that part of the world is certainly much against us, witness the immense quantities of bullion that are annually exported in their outward-bound ships; and it is as certain, that a very considerable share of this bullion is exchanged for the purchase of the different kinds of tea.

As this is the case, would it not be allowed some degree of merit, should I point out to you in what manner we might easily be supplied with this article of family consumption from our own American colonies; our southern colonies, I mean, such as the Floridas, Georgia, and South Carolina?

It is very well known, that in the trade carried on betwixt our North-American provinces, and the mother country, the balance is greatly in favor of the latter; that is, the value of the imports into North America from England greatly exceeds that of the exports to it; of course, whatever article can be imagined, that will tend to bring the trade betwixt the two countries nearly upon a par, must be advantageous to both; and this I will venture to say may be effected by encouraging the growth of the *tea plants* in such of our colonies as are best adapted to the nature of those plants.

There is not the least doubt but that the tea plants might be to great advantage raised in those provinces.

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"The best time to gather *leaves of tea* is while they are yet small, young and juicy: when gathered, they are passed over the smoke of boiling water to moisten them; then they are laid on copper plates, which are heated; and thus, the leaves drying, they curl up in the manner in which they are brought to us."

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But it may perhaps be urged, To what purpose all this detail about *tea*, and the advantages of cultivating it for European consumption in America, when we should find it so difficult a matter to get from the cunning Chinese the seeds of any of the plants?

Happily this want is already supplied; the plants are now actually growing in *South Carolina* and have been of late much propagated. If it should be asked how they came here; the fact is as follows.

Some years ago a *Dutchman*, who had lived many years in China, left that country, and retiring to South Carolina, bought there a plantation on the banks of a pleasant river, with an intention of passing in that delightful country his remaining days, which, as he was old, could not be many.

This man had, by some means or other, learn of the Chinese the art of drying the several kinds of tea: he had procured a quantity of the seeds, which he brought with him to America, where he planted them in his garden, intending to propagate them by degrees, so as to be able to supply at least that continent with *tea* for their consumption; but God disposes, though man may propose; for before the plants were come enough to maturity to yield leaves in any quantity fit for drying, the old *Dutchman* died, and the whole project dropped: yet, as it was something curious to have the *tea plants* growing in a province so far distant from the country which naturally produces them, many gentlemen, his neighbors, procured seeds from the Dutchman's plants; and they have been propagated in the gardens of that province ever since, though some who possess them know not what they are.

It is evident then, as we are now actually in possession of this plant, so valuable on account of the great consumption of its leaves, that we ought to make the most of it. A very few well-judged experiments would soon give us the secret of drying the *tea:* the plant is easily propagated, comes soon to maturity, and plantations of it might soon be made that would annually produce a very large quantity of this almost necessary commodity.

As I mean this letter only as a hint for some of your more able correspondents to take up and pursue, I shall not engage your readers time any longer, and prevent their reading articles in your collection, they may possibly think much more material than this.

I am, gentlemen,
Your humble servant and admirer,
AMERICANUS.

Jan. 21, 1764.

Political.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

Some further thoughts of a plain Republican on the coming election for Governor.

So far as my knowledge of history extends the lesson it teaches is not favorable to the making of rulers out of the priests of any denomination. The history of France furnishes many lamentable instances of the effects of Priests gaining an ascendancy in their councils. The great evils that Spain suffers at this hour; and that she has suffered for centuries, arose from priests gaining the control in governmental matters. English history is full of incidents illustrative of the ground here taken The pride and obstinacy of Thos. a Becket, (may be I am wrong in the name, it might be John A.) the very great pomp and splendor of Cardinal Wolsey, and the injury his influence in the government brought on the people the cruelties inflicted by and through the influence of Bishop Bonner, in Queen Mary's reign, all go to prove the impolicy of giving to a priest of *any sect*, the reins of power. It is wrong; let them attend to the business of their calling, to preach repentance, humility, and salvation to perishing sinners; in their vocation let them be respected but don't let them manage governmental affairs. It is an evil, that experience hath shewn, every where, and more especially would be so here, where there are various denominations of Christians, and all are equally entitled to public protection and respect. I am very sure that the great body of the preachers throughout the state, will unite with me in sentiment.

John Andrew Shulze is an admitted and regularly ordained minister of the German Lutheran Church. He has taken upon himself, voluntarily, the sacred office of a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ. He has, in the most solemn manner, before the Triune God—the Father, Son and Holy Spirit—devoted and dedicated his life to the service of the Church. Such solemn dedication is an awful thing! It is a solemn covenant of the highest nature and of the most imperious obligation that can be publicly made between a mortal and his God! I tremble when I think of it. Methinks I see the young man approach the altar. I see him take the holy volume, written by Divine Inspiration, into his hand, and prepare for the solemn ceremony. The scene is hallowed! Stillness reigns supreme as in the chamber of death; so awe inspiring is the moment: mortals sit breathless!—Anon, to the imagination which views with a holy and pure heart the scene, the wings of Cherubims are heard gently to wave through the hall, the attendants of the Holy One "God is in his holy temple—let the earth keep silence." He proceeds to bind himself to the service of the Most High.

This contract made—and so made—cannot be lightly violated. It is a marriage from which there is no honorable divorce. It is an enlistment—the term of service, for life: and to desert it—what name shall it bear? It cannot be a pious or an honorable one But what do we behold?—This man has put his hand to the plough, and has looked back—his eye of faith becomes dim—his zeal abated—the world and its allurements opened to him a prospect of earthly pleasure. Ambition hung forth the ensigns of power—wealth allured by the prospect of gold—and the minister has not hesitated to repudiate his love—he has broken the covenant and violated his vows—he has deserted the standard of the Cross.

And what reasons are assigned for this strange secession from the Christian Ministry? That he had a Rheumatism! Ill health could no more unfit him for a preacher of the Gospel than the cares of state.

Can such a man be fit to rule over us?

Who is Mr. Shulze?

John Andrew Shulze, Esquire, of Lebanon county.

But what are his pretensions to the chair of Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania?

He has been nominated by the Legislative caucus

But why did they nominate him?

To make him Governor.

No—you dont understand me; he is called the second Snyder. I wish to know something about his public services—his experience, &c.—Mr. Snyder was a member of the Convention which formed the State Constitution—was Mr. Shulze a member?

Not that ever I heard of.

Mr. Snyder was many years Speaker of the House of Representatives; was Mr. Shulze ever Speaker of that body?

Not that ever I heard of.

Was Mr. Shulze ever in Congress?

Not that ever I heard of.

Did he ever distinguish himself in debate; or by bringing forward any public business of a useful nature?

Not that ever I heard of.

Has he ever done or said any thing to recommend himself to the confidence of the people?

Not that ever I heard of.

How came he then, in pity sake, to be nominated?

Zounds, Sir, hav'nt I told you that the Legislative caucus fixed upon him; and he is therefore the Democratic candidate, and you are a "*Renegado,*" if you dare to breathe a lisp to the contrary; and if you vote against him, you are a "*Reptile.*" and shall be trodden into the earth, as Mr Binns says.

Ah? very well. You might, perhaps, coax me But blame my buttons if you can scare me. I shall vote for whom I please.—*Village Record.*

One of the reasons which induced our fathers to dissolve their connexion with Great Britain, was, that the British King had "affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power." Little did they then think, that, in less than fifty years, men would spring up among ourselves, who would thus attempt to reverse the correct order of things. Such an attempt has, however, been made, and some of those who exerted themselves to accomplish the revolution, have lived to see it. The bill passed last year by the majority of the Senate, (and be it remembered that John Andrew Shulze was of the number,) can be considered in no other light than an attempt "to make the military independent of, and superior to the civil power"

[*Phil. Gazette.*

Not content with adding year upon year to the age of Mr Gregg, depriving him of all bodily strength, and representing him as an infirm old man, tottering on the verge of the grave his opponents are endeavoring to lay a number of heavy burdens on his shoulders, and make him responsible for the actions of other men. The "million loan," is what they seem principally to depend on to press him down.—This loan was made in pursuance of an act of Assembly, a majority of both houses assenting to the same; yet a correspondent of the Sentinel gravely and deliberately declares that "*Mr. Gregg* has led the government into an immense state debt."! If Mr Gregg is to be responsible for all the acts of Assembly passed during the last three years; he will, indeed, have a great deal to answer for. *Ibid.*

Easton, Pa. July 3.

From all we can discern in the free opportunities afforded us of judging, the brilliant prospect of success that first attended the nomination of Mr Gregg, continues to brighten and assume the character of certainty; and the distracted irregular proceedings and declamations of his opponents add much to the ease of the victory. It is amusing to observe what straws they grapple to keep them afloat In one quarter the Friends or Quakers are expostulated with, and told they have no right to interfere, while in another the different sects are earnestly entreated as such to support Mr. Shulze Old men are abused ,and held incapable of most things, particularly judgment, unless they are regenerated by a concurrence in their wishes In Chester county an attempt was made to thwart the meeting of democrats friendly to Mr. Gregg, by the printer refusing all accomodation; which, however, was obviated, and the assemblage larger and more determined in consequence of the attempt.

Since the defeat of the Caucusites at the Philadelphia meeting, which was intended to be the signal for a profusion of similar ones throughout the state, they are afraid to attempt them in most other places; and in consequence they are invisible, except in the letters of their corresponding committees printed in their papers, where they appear in shadowy thousands,—and as a specimen of these, Binns wrote on to this place, stating that Shulze would have a majority in Philadelphia

Spirit of Penn.

The Democratic party is at this time very far from being united. The proofs multiply daily. In short, if we are to judge from the notices, Resolutions and Addresses published in different quarters of the state, we should conclude that there never was *less* harmony, nor *more* bitterness of feeling in the Democratic ranks than there is at this moment. It always will be so while *proscription* and *intrigue* are suffered to rule the destinies of the party—and it always *ought* to be so while the party tolerate the usurpations and unprincipled denunciations of its professed leaders. If the party will not profit from experience, it must take the consequences

[*Susquehannah Democrat.*

A considerable number of newspapers in different parts of the country, warmly urge the propriety if not necessity, of a Congressional Caucus, to nominate a candidate for the presidency and profess themselves entirely willing to be governed by the decision of such a meeting. There are strong objections to this mode of influencing the public mind—one of which is, that it gives to the sly intriguer, the fawning sycophant, or to the man who depends more upon his personal attractions and attentions than upon the qualities of his mind, a great advantage over an opponent unskilled in these fine arts, or superior to an exercise of them. It will be found that the friends of Mr Crawford are to a man vociferous for a Caucus—rejecting every other mode of proceeding.—*Fredonian.*

From the New York Statesman.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

We have lately received a copy of a large octavo volume of 600 pages, published by Richardson and Lord, of Boston, entitled "A Military Journal during the American Revolutionary War, from 1775 to 1783, describing interesting events and transactions of this period, with numerous historical facts and anecdotes from the original manuscript: to which is added an appendix, containing biographical sketches of several general officers: by JAMES THATCHER, M. D. late surgeon in the American Army." This volume was opened with the highest expectations of deriving both instruction and amusement from its contents; for in the language of the author's motto, "as Americans we hail with delight any attempt to rescue from oblivion the words or actions of those, whose names we have been taught to revere"

There is no portion of civil history, whether ancient or modern, that can bear a comparison, in point of interest and importance to an American reader, with that which Dr Thatcher s volume embraces It comprehends the whole period of the revolutionary struggle—a period which may be termed the heroic age of our republic, abounding in the noblest examples of public virtue, in specimens of the most disinterested and devoted patriotism, civil and military events on which the fate of nations depended, and deeds of bold and chivalrous daring, which often impart to a plain and simple narration of facts the semblance and character of romance. Whether it be that the dimness of distance increases the apparent magnitude of the persons and events of that period, as natural objects by a common optical deception seem the largest when descried through a mist or in the obscurity of the twilight; or whether the heroic age of our country really possessed a race of beings superior to their descendants, it has always appeared to us that the *dramatis personæ* of the Revolution have no parallel in history, and after reading the story of their achievements, we have been ready to believe that in those days there were giants upon the earth To us their boldness, decision and intrepidity in projecting the plan of independence; their courage, firmness, and perseverence in carrying it into execution; their wisdom in the cabinet; their gallantry in the field; the fortitude and heroic spirit with which they endured the greatest hardships and sufferings for a long series of years, encountering obstacles apparently insurmountable, and surrendering cheerfully all the comforts of life and even life itself in defence of abstract principles—to us we say these traits of character seem to belong to a superior order of beings, and we should almost be justified in falling into the extravagance of Grecian fable, by representing the Fathers of the Revolution as a kind of demigods.

At any rate, the inestimable privileges and blessings which we enjoy, as the fruits of their dangers, toils and sufferings, render it not less a pleasure than a duty in us to cherish and revere their memories; to record their achievements for the benefit of after ages, and to preserve with the utmost care the memorials of that eventful period. With no ordinary degree of satisfaction, we have seen the talent, genius and taste of our countrymen directed to the accomplishment of this laudable object. The poet has endeavored to weave around the events of the revolution the enchantments of song; the novelist has thence drawn his themes for the embellishments of fancy and taste; the pencil and chisel have both been put in requisition for perpetuating the scenes and characters in that great drama; and the biographer and historian have not been inactive in collecting and arranging the materials of authentic and durable records.

No considerable share of our future efforts in literature and the arts will be illustrative of that period. Although much has already been written, and the leading events are well understood, yet a wide field is open for the gleanings of the annalist and the biographer. The actors in those scenes are one by one disappearing from the stage, and sketches of their lives will form interesting subjects for the pen. A vast fund of private anecdote may yet be collected. Scarcely any facts can be considered trifling, and should be placed on record for the benefit of the historian and the instruction and amusement of posterity. At the present day we can form but an inadequate idea of the curiosity and eagerness with which the slightest memorials of the soldiers, patriots and statesmen of the revolution will be sought for. Every one knows with what avidity the little anecdotes of distinguished men are devoured.

Mr. Thatcher's volume is a striking illustration of these general remarks, and furnishes a signal instance of the interest which may be imparted to events with which the reader would suppose himself already familiar. He has entered a beaten field, but his book will be perused with as much delight as a new romance or novel. Next to Marshall's Life of Washington, we do not hesitate to say, that this volume will be found the most valuable work on the revolution. It is full of facts and anecdote, and presents a perfect picture of the times.

The diary form divests it of the stately and monotonous march of regular history, and the reader appears to mingle in the scenes from day to day described. As the author was an eye witness to a considerable part of the events he has recorded, implicit reliance may be placed on his statements His narration is in a neat and perspicuous style, and his Journal is highly creditable as a literary production He is advantageously known to the public as a medical writer.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1823.

ERRATA.

In Mr. *Bruce's Address*, published last week, the following typographical errors escaped notice—"nor genius" for no genius—"favorie authors" for favorite authors—"to breath" for to breathe—and "has nothing in his hands" for had nothing, &c.

The patent editors, without any thing like proof on the subject, continue to assert that Mr. Gregg must be 72 years of age. Now it is no longer ago, than the 3d day of this month, that a worthy revolutionary patriot of this city, told the editor of this paper, that he was born in the same neighborhood with Mr. Gregg, knew him well, and knew his age to be not more than 65 years.

There's a thumping fine letter in the last Statesman, promising wonderful prizes in the election lottery, for Mr. Shulze—1500, 1000, 500, &c. &c. This letter, it is reported, comes from the famous *Gabe Hiester*, whose skill, in preparing puffs of this kind, is well known in the eastern counties.

We have heard of another letter, received by a respectable democratic gentleman in town, the contents of which afford but cold comfort to the patent folks. But *this* letter, of course, they have not published.

One of our friends of the quill and type has recommended to the patent editors, in order to prevent a confusion of ideas in the heads of their readers, to mark what part of their statements they wish to be believed, and what not. But this, it appears to us, would be a very unreasonable restriction. When they publish two statements, directly opposite, and *equally* true, it would be very irksome to them to be put upon their honor with respect to the *truth* of either.—Besides, as "Falsehood stands upon two legs, and Truth upon one," it is not reasonable that those who can, in their own case, safely rely on a *single* supporter, should deprive others of the indispensable aid to be derived from *two*. And as to "a confusion of ideas," it is the very effect at which the patent editors aim. Their hopes mainly depend on their ability to make "confusion worse confounded" in the heads of their patrons generally: a man is never so safely fixed on their side, as when he is so bewildered as not to know how to escape from it.

To the select few, particularly to their shrewd patent vigilant-committee men, who know on what occasions it is proper to use each respective argument furnished them, it is of immense service to deal out facts of all sorts, in braces, calculated to suit both sides of each subject, and to operate upon every taste, and feeling, and interest in the community. A vigilant-committee man, thus furnished by his printer, can work wonders among his neighbors. Suppose one of these, now, to proceed to work.

He first addresses himself to a Catholic citizen, by a quotation from the Lancaster Free Press, that "it is *notorious* Mr Gregg advised the Governor to sign the Catholic Bill." Next he pounces upon a protestant, and to him reads from the same paper, that "the Catholics are bloody and intolerant persecutors," who have conspired against Mr Shulze and the protestants. Thus he has a fact adapted to each party, upon which he may enlarge at pleasure.

Next, should he know a person who is an office-hunter, or who dislikes the persons who hold offices in his county, or who wishes for rotation, he may read to him an extract of a letter that a printer at Reading has published, as coming from Gen. Hiester, stating that should Gregg be elected all the old officers will be continued. Then he may address another, who wishes no change to be made, with a publication from the Lancaster Free Press, in which it is held out as pretty certain that Mr. Gregg will make some removals, at least that he will place Hugh Maxwell in the place of the present Prothonotary of Lancaster.

Then he may gain votes for Mr. Shulze among Gov. Hiester's friends by narrating Squire Mowry's account of a quarrel, which, he asserts, took place between Hiester and Gregg, in consequence of which Mr. G would be opposed by the governor. But where it will answer a better purpose, he may use the assertion, elsewhere made, that the governor is prostituting his official dignity to electioneer for Gregg, and thus corruptly endeavoring to fix the succession in the cabinet.

In the western part of the state, the vigilant man may prove from the Statesman, that in Philadelphia, Binns and Norvell and Bache and Dallas, have buried the hatchet, and the party is thereby become much stronger than the friends of Gregg. While in Philadelphia, the vigilant man, to overcome the injury Binns is doing the party there, may read from the Columbian Observer, that "Binns contemplates joining Gregg, and that his desertion will be worth 10,000 votes to Mr. Shulze!"

The committee man may next, prove that the Shulzeites are more numerous than the Greggites in Somerset, because a patent paper has said they outvoted them there at a public meeting—and from the same paper he may establish that they were also more numerous than the Greggites in Philadelphia, where they did not outvote or outnumber them!

In a federal county, he can quote from the Free Press, a paragraph to show Gregg is such a violent democrat that no federalist can possibly vote for him; and in a democratic county, he can prove, in black and white, that he is such a notorious federalist, no man can even be called a democrat who shall think of voting for him.

To those who dislike the Irish, Mowry's sneering paragraph may be be quoted to show that Mr. Gregg is an emigrant from Ireland; while to those who hate the English, the Danville Watchman and Montrose Gazette may be brought in to show that he is by birth an Englishman—or again, (for here they have three chances) if it should be thought to answer a better purpose with any, the Sunbury Inquirer may be brought in to prove him a renegade, who left this, his native country, to obtain his education in Ireland!

Thus, they may prove any thing and every thing by reference to living authorities, and if more be wanted they can even "raise up one from the dead," in the ghost of Mr. Petrikin of the Bellefonte Patriot, who according to the Statesman, was murdered by Dr. Curtin, rose up, and and drubbed the Doctor as he deserved, and now holds forth in a weekly publication against Mr. Gregg!

And yet it is asked that the patent editors mark what they wish to be believed, as if any one had a right to doubt any thing they say. No, no, let them proceed, "Tis their vocation, Hal."

The following volunteer toast was given by Mr. Edward Patchell, of this city, at the democratic Bower, on the 4th inst.

General Andrew Jackson—The Hero of New Orleans—the boast and glory of our country, and second only to Washington—for his victorious deeds, may he be crowned with the laurels of our votes at the next presidential election. The best hoop for national safety is Old Hickory.

24 cheers—24 guns—"Yankee Doodle."

The following toast was drunk in Lebanon, July 4, 1823.

By Mr George Huber, a resident of Myerstown—*Myerstown*, the residence of John A. Shulze for ten years, out of *sixty votes—fifty* one are for Andrew Gregg †

[† John A Shulze has a brother and a brother-in-law residing in Myerstown.]

Robbery of the Mail.—The Mail from Philadelphia to Baltimore, was, on the 8th instant, at two o'clock in the morning, stopped on the road, near the latter city, and robbed. A fence which had been built across the road, was discovered by the driver, by the aid of his lamps, in time to apprise him and the guard of the danger impending and to prepare the latter for the attack. As the carriage stopped three or four men advanced, at whom the guard discharged first his blunderbuss and then his two pistols. The driver and guard were both seized; the former, after a scuffle, escaped, although a shot was fired after him; the latter, stunned by a blow, was dragged into the woods, and guarded by one of the ruffians, who threatened to shoot him, for about half an hour when they all made off. The driver returned in a short time with several persons, who, upon searching, found the mail bag cut open, discovered much blood had been shed at the spot where the robber stood when the blunderbuss was fired, and picked up a shirt, which appeared to be a blacksmith's. This shirt led to the detection of the robbers. Being taken by Mr. Stokes, the mail contractor, to the iron-forges on the Gunpowder Creek, the manager identified it as belonging to one of his forgemen, named Emmonheiser. Upon investigation, this man, with his associates, Moore and Ward, were discovered to be the guilty persons; the two latter were severely wounded by the shot from the blunderbuss. They are lodged in the Baltimore prison. Moore showed where the packages taken from the mail were hidden.—They amounted to about two bushels, and were much stained with blood. No loss of money has probably been sustained. The citizens of Baltimore are raising money by subscription, to reward Patrick Green, the guard, for his fidelity and bravery.

An account is given in the papers, but is not fully confirmed, that the Spanish Island of Porto Rico, has been taken possession of by the English. It is represented that the Spanish governor of this island had instructions from his government to deliver it up to the British fleet.

The Napoleon Pillow.—A pillow of curled *hair* and made to resemble the one always used by the late Emperor Napoleon, is now manufactured by E B. Rochefort. 129 William street. It has an opening in the centre, and its construction is admirably adapted to the prevention of rheumatic pains and colds in the head, which, we are assured, the French are not subject to, as they use hair instead of feathers in warm weather. A gentleman of this city, who sleeps on a "Napoleon Pillow," informs us, that it is remarkably comfortable, and that he has been entirely free of cold in the head ever since he used it.

[The above from a New York paper, may furnish a valuable hint to a distinguished citizen of this state, troubled with "rheumatism in the head."]

Extracts from a speech delivered by *Wm. H. Crawford*, in the Senate of the United States, in February, 1811.

"The *Democratic Presses* in these *great States* have for more than twelve months past, teemed with the most *scurrilous abuse* against every member of Congress, who has dared to utter a syllable in favor of the renewal of the bank charter."

"Sir, I had always thought, that a corporation was an artificial body, existing only in contemplation of law; but if we can believe the rantings of our *democratic* editors in these *great States*, and the denunciations of our public declaimers, it exists under the form of every foul and hateful beast and bird, and creeping thing."

"Shall we, Sir, suffer our imaginations to be alarmed, and our judgments to be influenced, by such *miserable stuff?*"

Grand Procession.—Upwards of fifty carts loaded with onions came up from the Neck yesterday in grand procession. We know not for what purpose they were intended, but presume, that the Committee of arrangement for the next Shulze dinner were securing them in time, as a great scarcity of potatoes prevailed at the last.—*Aurora.*

The gentlemen appointed to examine the practicability of connecting the waters of lake Erie with French creek by canal, have suspended their labors, intending to resume them in August next. Two routes have been examined, viz. between Erie and Labœuff at Waterford, and by the Conneautt lake and Big Conneautt creek to the mouths of Crooked and Elk creeks, emptying into lake Erie. Both routes are deemed practicable. In the former a sufficient supply of water may be had by a feeder connected with French creek at the forks near the old state line. Lockage is estimated at 608 feet. In the latter the lockage is calculated at 450 feet. By this route also, French creek may be brought in aid should a sufficiency of water not be found in the tributary streams of the Conneautt lake. French creek at Meadville is found to be 452 feet above the level of lake Erie. [*Meadville Messenger.*

Curious Circumstance.—Sometime in June, 1822, Wm. M'Kinley, Esq. put a letter into the Post-Office, at West-Liberty, in this county, directed to Allen & Grant, Pittsburgh, which miscarried. In about a year afterwards the same money was returned to Mr. M'Kinley, through the Post-Office, in a letter that had in it neither name nor date. The letter was without a post mark, and unaccompanied with a way-bill. The probability is that the money was taken by some Post-Master who has been afraid to use it, and compelled to restore it by compunctions of conscience.

[*Wheeling Gazette.*

The saw mills lately destroyed at Darien, Georgia, are said to have been the most extensive establishments of the kind in the world.—They gave employment to nearly *one thousand* persons. Since the middle of November, upwards of two million feet of timber were sawed; but for want of vessels to carry it away, more than one half remained, and was consumed with the mills.—*Phil. Gazette.*

During the exhibition of [illegible] at Salem on the 4th of July, a rocket glancing from its intended direction, set fire to a chest containing three hundred rockets. Several persons were shockingly wounded by the explosion; and one boy is said to have died, in consequence of the injury he then received.—*Phil. Gaz.*

About *ten thousand* sheep are kept on the island of Nantucket. All these were at the late annual shearing collected from different parts of the island, and driven into a field of about 300 acres, inclosed for the purpose. The whole body of islanders made themselves joyous on this occasion.

FROM THE BOSTON GALAXY.

Fashion.—It may gratify some of our fair readers in the country, to learn that the latest fashionable articles of dress adopted by the belles of Boston, is the *Morocco Belt*. This *elegant* and *superb* appendage to the female costume of the day, is very comfortable when the thermometer stands at 95. It is a strip of morocco leather, 2 to 4 inches wide, drawn tight around the waist and buckled, not exactly in front, but a little on one side. It may be of any color to suit the *taste* of the wearer; and some very neat ones are made out of worn out harnesses, after receiving a coat or two of Day & Martin's genuine blacking, laid on by the brush of an accomplished boot black.

The most fashionable buckles, too, we perceive, are in the form of harness buckles.—Farmers in the vicinity have an opportunity to turn to good account the remnants of the girths which once encircled their working horses, and which have hitherto been thought useless. Fashion and economy are, for a rarity, united.

Foreign.

Philadelphia, July 7

By arrivals at this port and at New York, Liverpool papers to the 24th of May, have been received.

The tenor of the advices from Spain is such as to place it beyond doubt, that the report of Mina having gained a great victory over Moncey, is unfounded.

The British Government has assumed a very decided tone, in relation to the very extraordinary claim advanced by Russia relative to the North West Coast of America. *It will neither submit to the claim nor to the principle of maritime law attempted to be established.* The protest made during the administration of the late Marquis of Londonderry, had been repeated at the Congress of Verona; and negotiations were still pending, and in activity, at the Court of St. Petersburgh.

It is generally asserted at Constantinople, that the Greeks will not negotiate with the Turks, except on the basis of their entire independence. Lord Strangford appears to endeavor to effect an arrangement. The negotiations with Persia are not near a termination.

Bayonne, May 15.

Large supplies of ammunition continue to arrive here from all quarters, and especially by sea, so that it should seem that the war is expected to be of some duration, as otherwise such extensive preparations to maintain it would not be made. The manufacture of biscuits likewise continues, and this seems to be the chief article of subsistence for our soldiers on their march, and in small detachments.—The last private accounts from Burgos are not so flattering as the bull-fights, balls, illuminations, &c. might lead us to expect. The inhabitants who have not fled at the approach of the French, have certainly given them a good reception, yet it does not seem cordial and except those demonstrations, which may be called municipal, the mass of the people seems passive. However, our army continues to advance, at least on its right wing, since, according to reports circulated yesterday, the vanguard of the first corps entered the capital on the 12th; but this news being given by persons who could not certify the authenticity, we must content ourselves with believing that hitherto no change has taken place in the course marked out by the Prince. A few days difference can have no effect on the general result. Our army is certainly disjointed as it were, the corps which compose it being so insulated, and not strong enough in point of numbers to hold the immense lines which they occupy, and consequently they leave intervals between them which give the Constitutional troops an opportunity of taking advantage of them.—Persons who arrived here yesterday, give it as their opinion that the Spaniards will really carry into execution the plan they have announced, and really begin their war as soon as the French have entered Madrid.

Entrance of the French in Madrid.—The ship Fame, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, in 34 days from St. Ubes, brings the intelligence that it was reported on the day she sailed (May 30) the French army had entered Madrid, and that the Portuguese troops, ordered for the defence of Spain had revolted—refusing to join the Spanish cause.

It will be recollected, that the French calculated on being able to reach Madrid on or about the 24th May. St. Ubes is 15 miles S. S. E. of Lisbon, and both these places are situated about 300 miles from Madrid. If then the invaders entered the capital of Spain on the day they expected to enter, sufficient time had elapsed for the news to arrive at St. Ubes before the Fame sailed. We are, therefore, inclined to regard the above statement entitled to credit in so far as respects the progress of the French army, but we think the rumor of the Portuguese troops having refused to join the Spanish cause, is not so probable.—*Evening Post.*

PORTUGAL.

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An endorsement on the supplement to the Diario do Governo, states that the "French *have* entered Madrid."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Some commercial houses at Constantinople are said to have received letters announcing the fact of a coalition having been formed between the Malpraltas, and several sovereigns of Indostan, and that the coalition had, after the departure of the Marquis of Hastings, declared war against England. On the same authority it is affirmed that the English had, in order to defend themselves, withdrawn the garrison from their ports on the Persian Gulf. If the news be true, the event will be of the greatest importance.—*Phila Gazette.*

Late and Important!

By the New York Commercial Advertiser, we have English dates to the 4th of June. The substance of the news furnished is that the French army under the Duke of Angouleme, took possession of Madrid on the 24th of May, articles of capitulation having been signed by Count Abisbal, without any fighting having taken place.—Negotiations for a peace were immediately entered into between the Duke of Angouleme and the Spanish Ministry, with every appearance that the constitutional cause was about to be abandoned by the Spaniards, and the terms of the French unconditionally submitted to.

The London Sun of the 31st May, assures the public that what they "have previously said respecting negociations between France and the new Spanish Ministers has been confirmed, that they are now actually in progress, and that the whole has been arranged with the full knowledge and sanction of the British Government. It is added, that many of the Cortes have really absented themselves, upon the understanding that they are not to be molested when the new order of affairs is established!" The paper further says, that there is no foundation for the report that Austria was assembling an army, and that we may confidently add, that Austria, Russia, and Prussia have determined to adopt the same neutral policy which has regulated the conduct of the British Ministers. The next information expected from Spain will, it is supposed, state the return of the King to Madrid, and the final adjustment of the differences between France and Spain; and from the same quarter we learn that the terms offered by the former are such as will be satisfactory to Europe in general.

The GREEKS, *it is now said, will only consent to negotiate with the Turks upon the acknowledged basis of their full and entire Independence. Great preparations were making on both sides for a renewal of the contest. The Turks were about to sail with 100 ships; the Greeks had as many to meet them.*

IRELAND *was distracted as ever. The Dublin papers recommend the adoption of martial law.*

Governor Brooks.—Few men have passed from public to private life, with stronger proofs of the respect and gratitude of his fellow citizens, than the late governor of Massachusetts. He was a federalist, and he lived in turbulent times; nevertheless all parties have united in their expressions of the approbation of his conduct. After an annual election for the last seven years by the people of Massachusetts, he has voluntarily retired from the direction of the public affairs: And altho' he has given place to men of another school of politics, and to a new order of things, his example and his virtues are regarded as well worthy of notice and imitation. This is as liberal and honorable on the one hand, as it is just and flattering on the other; and we mention it in the hope, that such occurrences may not become unfrequent in the history of our politics. Gov. Eustis in his late inaugural speech, makes the following allusion to his venerable predecessor:—The example of wisdom and moderation exhibited by the distinguished citizen, who has retired to the walks of private life, after having filled the chair of State for the last seven years, in a manner which has added lustre to his revolutionary fame fall with peculiar force on his immediate successor. The Senate reciprocate his opinion in the following terms, in their answer to the speech:—"In the recollection of the many virtues which rendered your immediate predecessor eminent among patriots, a just tribute of gratitude and respect will be paid by all hearts throughout the Commonwealth. Amidst the conflicts of party, his counsels breathed the spirit of moderation, and his voice was ever on the side of the nation's honor. His services like the influence of his manners, will be long felt and remembered in this Commonwealth."—*Albany Argus.*

Only three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence now survive. They are John Adams, of Massachusetts, Charles Carroll, of Maryland, and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

July 11. Keel Boat Eliza, 20 tons, Wright, Wheeling, tobacco and cotton

12 Keel Boat No. 5, 30 tons, R. Lindell & Co. owners, Hambleton, master, Louisville, tobacco, lead, &c.

— Keel Boat Beaver Trader, 25 tons, Stone, Beaver, flour and pig metal.

15. Keel Boat——, 16 tons, Fehen, Yellow Creek, flour.

DEPARTED.

12. K. B. Eliza, for Wheeling, freight.

15. do. Maria, 30 tons, Halderman, owner. Clark master, for Cincinnati, dry goods, iron and nails.

15. F B. —— 10 tons, Beer, owner, for Wheeling, freight.

— K. B. Beaver Trader, for Beaver, salt and dry goods.

17. K. B. ——, 20 tons, Stacker owner. Wolf master, for Cincinnati, dry goods, iron and nails.

17. K. B.—— 16 tons, Fehen, for Yellow Creek, freight.

☞ The rivers remain in good navigable order.

Obituary.

DROWNED—On Saturday afternoon last, in the Monongahela river, *JOHN R. EICHBAUM*, aged about seven years, eldest son of William Eichbaum, Esq. post master, of this city. The deceased was a youth of much promise and of the most engaging manners—and this sudden dispensation of Divine Providence, has excited a general sympathy, for the affliction of the bereaved parents. *Mercury.*

Died,

On the 10th inst. at the U. S. Arsenal, near this city, Corporal *James Winterbottom*, of the U. S. Army. His death was occasioned by the injury he received from the sudden discharge of a cannon, at which he was employed in firing a national salute, on the 4th instant.

For Sale.

TEN SHARES

OF

Monongahela Bridge Stock.

Inquire of the Printer

July 18—tf

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality. Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

Thomas Baird, Sr.

July 18—te

POSTPONEMENT.

The Drawing of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Which was to have taken place in Philadelphia on the 10th inst. has been POSTPONED, *for a short time.*

CAPITAL PRIZES,

$8000,

$4000,

$2336, $2000, $1000,

$500, $500, $500,

10 of $200—36 of 100—72 of $50,

And a variety of inferior prizes.

We have just received a FEW CHOICE TICKETS, which can be had, if applied for soon.

Tickets 6 Dollars,

BUT WILL SOON ADVANCE.

TO BE HAD AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street.

July 18—3t.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of JOHN DEAL, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; those having demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

John Willock, }
John Caldwell, } Exr's.

Pittsburgh, July 18—3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth; and said Court have appointed *Monday, the 18th day of August next*, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, to hear me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

William M'Elhenny,

Farmer, Mifflin Township.

July 18, 1823—3t.ctbd.

The Laws and Journals,

OF the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, are ready for delivery, at this Office, to those entitled to receive them.

James R. Butler, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Pittsburgh, July 11, 1823. } 3t

☞ The Mercury and Statesman will please to insert the above.

FLOUR,

BY THE BARREL,

FOR SALE BY

Steele & Co.

Corner of Market & Water sts.

July 11 3t.

Stage-Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to

THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,

At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets; Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,

For the Company.

July 11.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1823.

ERRATA.

In Mr. *Bruce's Address*, published last week, the following typographical errors escaped notice:—"nor genius" for no genius—"favore authors" for favorite authors—"to breath" for to breathe—and "has nothing in his hands" for had nothing, &c.

The patent editors, without any thing like proof on the subject, continue to assert that Mr Gregg must be 72 years of age. Now it is no longer ago, than the 3d day of this month, that a worthy revolutionary patriot of this city, told the editor of this paper, that he was born in the same neighborhood with Mr. Gregg, knew him well, and knew his age to be not more than 65 years.

There's a thumping fine letter in the last Statesman, promising wonderful prizes in the election lottery, for Mr. Shulze—1500, 1000, 500, &c. &c. This letter, it is reported, comes from the famous *Gabe Hiester*, whose skill, in preparing puffs of this kind, is well known in the eastern counties.

We have heard of another letter, received by a respectable democratic gentleman in town, the contents of which afford but cold comfort to the patent folks. But *this* letter, of course, they have not published.

One of our friends of the quill and type has recommended to the patent editors, in order to prevent a confusion of ideas in the heads of their readers, to mark what part of their statements they wish to be believed, and what not. But this, it appears to us, would be a very unreasonable restriction. When they publish two statements, directly opposite, and *equally* true, it would be very irksome to them to be put upon their honor with respect to the *truth* of either.—Besides, as "Falsehood stands upon two legs, and Truth upon one," it is not reasonable that those who can, in their own case, safely rely on a *single* supporter, should deprive others of the indispensable aid to be derived from *two*. And as to "a confusion of ideas," it is the very effect at which the patent editors aim. Their hopes mainly depend on their ability to make "confusion worse confounded" in the heads of their patrons generally: a man is never so safely fixed on their side, as when he is so bewildered as not to know how to escape from it.

To the select few, particularly to their shrewd patent vigilant-committee men, who know on what occasions it is proper to use each respective argument furnished them, it is of immense service to deal out facts of all sorts, in braces, calculated to suit both sides of each subject, and to operate upon every taste, and feeling, and interest in the community. A vigilant-committee man, thus furnished by his printer, can work wonders among his neighbors. Suppose one of these, now, to proceed to work.

He first addresses himself to a Catholic citizen, by a quotation from the Lancaster Free Press, that "it is *notorious* Mr Gregg advised the Governor to sign the Catholic Bill." Next he pounces upon a protestant, and to him reads from the same paper, that "the Catholics are bloody and intolerant persecutors," who have conspired against Mr Shulze and the protestants. Thus he has a fact adapted to each party, upon which he may enlarge at pleasure.

Next, should he know a person who is an office-hunter, or who dislikes the persons who hold offices in his county, or who wishes for rotation, he may read to him an extract of a letter that a printer at Reading has published, as coming from Gen. Hiester, stating that should Gregg be elected all the old officers will be continued. Then he may address another, who wishes no change to be made, with a publication from the Lancaster Free Press, in which it is held out as pretty certain that Mr. Gregg will make some removals, at least that he will place Hugh Maxwell in the place of the present Prothonotary of Lancaster.

Then he may gain votes for Mr. Shulze among Gov. Hiester's friends by narrating Squire Mowry's account of a quarrel, which, he asserts, took place between Hiester and Gregg, in consequence of which Mr. G. would be opposed by the governor. But where it will answer a better purpose, he may use the assertion, elsewhere made, that the governor is prostituting his official dignity to electioneer for Gregg, and thus corruptly endeavoring to fix the succession in the cabinet.

In the western part of the state, the vigilant man may prove from the Statesman, that in Philadelphia, Binns and Norvell and Bache and Dallas, have buried the hatchet, and the party is thereby become much stronger than the friends of Gregg. While in Philadelphia, the vigilant man, to overcome the injury Binns is doing the party there, may read from the Columbian Observer, that "Binns contemplates joining Gregg, and that his desertion will be worth 10,000 votes to Mr. Shulze!"

The committee man may next, prove that the Shulzeites are more numerous than the Greggites in Somerset, because a patent paper has said they outvoted them there at a public meeting—and from the same paper he may establish that they were also more numerous than the Greggites in Philadelphia, where they did not outvote or outnumber them!

In a federal county, he can quote from the Free Press, a paragraph to show Gregg is such a violent democrat that no federalist can possibly vote for him; and in a democratic county, he can prove, in black and white, that he is such a notorious federalist, no man can even be called a democrat who shall think of voting for him.

To those who dislike the Irish, Mowry's sneering paragraph may be be quoted to show that Mr. Gregg is an emigrant from Ireland; while to those who hate the English, the Danville Watchman and Montrose Gazette may be brought in to show that he is by birth an Englishman—or again, (for here they have three chances) if it should be thought to answer a better purpose with any, the Sunbury Inquirer may be brought in to prove him a renegade, who left this, his native country, to obtain his education in Ireland!

Thus, they may prove any thing and every thing by reference to living authorities, and if more be wanted they can even "raise up one from the dead," in the ghost of Mr. Petrikin of the Bellefonte Patriot, who according to the Statesman, was murdered by Dr. Curtin, rose up, and drubbed the Doctor as he deserved, and now holds forth in a weekly publication against Mr Gregg!

And yet it is asked that the patent editors mark what they wish to be believed, as if any one had a right to doubt any thing they say. No, no, let them proceed, "'Tis their vocation, Hal."

The following volunteer toast was given by Mr. Edward Patchell, of this city, at the democratic Bower, on the 4th inst.

General Andrew Jackson—The Hero of New Orleans—the boast and glory of our country, and second only to Washington—for his victorious deeds, may he be crowned with the laurels of our votes at the next presidential election. The best hoop for national safety is Old Hickory.

24 cheers—24 guns—"Yankee Doodle."

The following toast was drunk in Lebanon, July 4, 1823.

By Mr George Huber, a resident of Myerstown—*Myerstown*, the residence of John A. Shulze for ten years, out of *sixty votes—fifty one* are for Andrew Gregg †

[† John A. Shulze has a brother and a brother-in-law residing in Myerstown.]

Robbery of the Mail.—The Mail from Philadelphia to Baltimore, was, on the 8th instant, at two o'clock in the morning, stopped on the road, near the latter city, and robbed. A fence which had been built across the road, was discovered by the driver, by the aid of his lamps, in time to apprise him and the guard of the danger impending and to prepare the latter for the attack. As the carriage stopped three or four men advanced, at whom the guard discharged first his blunderbuss and then his two pistols. The driver and guard were both seized; the former, after a scuffle, escaped, although a shot was fired after him; the latter, stunned by a blow, was dragged into the woods, and guarded by one of the ruffians, who threatened to shoot him, for about half an hour when they all made off. The driver returned in a short time with several persons, who, upon searching, found the mail bag cut open, discovered much blood had been shed at the spot where the robber stood when the blunderbuss was fired, and picked up a shirt, which appeared to be a blacksmith's. This shirt led to the detection of the robbers. Being taken by Mr. Stokes, the mail contractor, to the iron-forges on the Gunpowder Creek, the manager identified it as belonging to one of his forgemen, named Emmonheiser. Upon investigation, this man, with his associates, Moore and Ward, were discovered to be the guilty persons; the two latter were severely wounded by the shot from the blunderbuss. They are lodged in the Baltimore prison. Moore showed where the packages taken from the mail were hidden.—They amounted to about two bushels, and were much stained with blood. No loss of money has probably been sustained. The citizens of Baltimore are raising money by subscription, to reward Patrick Green, the guard, for his fidelity and bravery.

An account is given in the papers, but is not fully confirmed, that the Spanish Island of Porto Rico, has been taken possession of by the English. It is represented that the Spanish governor of this island had instructions from his government to deliver it up to the British fleet.

The Napoleon Pillow.—A pillow of curled hair and made to resemble the one always used by the late Emperor Napoleon, is now manufactured by E B. Rochefort. 129 William street. It has an opening in the centre, and its construction is admirably adapted to the prevention of rheumatic pains and colds in the head, which, we are assured, the French are not subject to, as they use hair instead of feathers in warm weather. A gentleman of this city, who sleeps on a "Napoleon Pillow," informs us, that it is remarkably comfortable, and that he has been entirely free of cold in the head ever since he used it

[The above from a New York paper, may furnish a valuable hint to a distinguished citizen of this state, troubled with "rheumatism in the head."]

Extracts from a speech delivered by *Wm. H. Crawford*, in the Senate of the United States, in February, 1811.

"The *Democratic Presses* in these *great States* have for more than twelve months past, teemed with the most *scurrilous abuse* against every member of Congress, who has dared to utter a syllable in favor of the renewal of the bank charter"

"Sir, I had always thought, that a corporation was an artificial body, existing only in contemplation of law; but if we can believe the rantings of our *democratic* editors in these *great States*, and the denunciations of our public declaimers, it exists under the form of every foul and hateful beast and bird, and creeping thing"

"Shall we, Sir, suffer our imaginations to be alarmed, and our judgments to be influenced, by such *miserable stuff?*"

Grand Procession.—Upwards of fifty carts loaded with onions came up from the Neck yesterday in grand procession. We know not for what purpose they were intended, but presume, that the Committee of arrangement for the next Shulze dinner were securing them in time, as a great scarcity of potatoes prevailed at the last.—*Aurora.*

The gentlemen appointed to examine the practicability of connecting the waters of lake Erie with French creek by canal, have suspended their labors, intending to resume them in August next Two routes have been examined, viz. between Erie and Lebœuff at Waterford, and by the Conneautt lake and Big Conneautt creek to the mouths of Crooked and Elk creeks, emptying into lake Erie. Both routes are deemed practicable. In the former a sufficient supply of water may be had by a feeder connected with French creek at the forks near the old state line Lockage is estimated at 608 feet In the latter the lockage is calculated at 450 feet. By this route also, French creek may be brought in aid should a sufficiency of water not be found in the tributary streams of the Conneautt lake. French creek at Meadville is found to be 452 feet above the level of lake Erie. [*Meadville Messenger.*

Curious Circumstance.—Sometime in June, 1822 Wm. M'Kinley, Esq put a letter into the Post-Office, at West-Liberty, in this county, directed to Allen & Grant, Pittsburgh, which miscarried In about a year afterwards the same money was returned to Mr. M'Kinley, through the Post-Office, in a letter that had in it neither name nor date. The letter was without a post mark, and unaccompanied with a way-bill The probability is that the money was taken by some Post-Master who has been afraid to use it, and compelled to restore it by compunctions of conscience.

[*Wheeling Gazette.*

The saw mills lately destroyed at Darien, Georgia, are said to have been the most extensive establishments of the kind in the world.—They gave employment to nearly *one thousand persons*. Since the middle of November, upwards of two million feet of timber were sawed; but for want of vessels to carry it away, more than one half remained, and was consumed with the mills.—*Phil. Gazette.*

During the exhibition of fire-works at Salem on the 4th of July, a rocket glancing from its intended direction, set fire to a chest containing three hundred rockets. Several persons were shockingly wounded by the explosion; and one boy is said to have died, in consequence of the injury he then received.—*Phil. Gaz.*

About *ten thousand* sheep are kept on the island of Nantucket. All these were at the late annual shearing collected from different parts of the island, and driven into a field of about 300 acres inclosed for the purpose. The whole body of islanders made themselves joyous on this occasion.

FROM THE BOSTON GALAXY.

Fashion—It may gratify some of our fair readers in the country, to learn that the latest fashionable articles of dress adopted by the belles of Boston, is the *Morocco Belt*. This *elegant* and *superb* appendage to the female costume of the day, is very comfortable when the thermometer stands at 95 It is a strip of morocco leather, 2 to 4 inches wide, drawn tight around the waist and buckled, not exactly in front, but a little on one side It may be of any color to suit the *taste* of the wearer; and some very neat ones are made out of worn out harnesses, after receiving a coat or two of Day & Martin's genuine blacking, laid on by the brush of an accomplished boot black

The most fashionable buckles, too, we perceive, are in the form of harness buckles—Farmers in the vicinity have an opportunity to turn to good account the remnants of the girths which once encircled their working horses, and which have hitherto been thought useless. Fashion and economy are, for a rarity, united.

Foreign.

Philadelphia, July 7

By arrivals at this port and at New York, Liverpool papers to the 24th of May, have been received.

The tenor of the advices from Spain is such as to place it beyond doubt, that the report of Mina having gained a great victory over Moncey, is unfounded.

The British Government has assumed a very decided tone, in relation to the very extraordinary claim advanced by Russia relative to the North West Coast of America. *It will neither submit to the claim nor to the principle of maritime law attempted to be established.* The protest made during the administration of the late Marquis of Londonderry, had been repeated at the Congress of Verona; and negotiations were still pending, and in activity, at the Court of St. Petersburgh.

It is generally asserted at Constantinople, that the Greeks will not negotiate with the Turks, except on the basis of their entire independence Lord Strangford appears to endeavor to effect an arrangement The negotiations with Persia are not near a termination.

Bayonne, May 15.

Large supplies of ammunition continue to arrive here from all quarters, and especially by sea, so that it should seem that the war is expected to be of some duration, as otherwise such extensive preparations to maintain it would not be made. The manufacture of biscuits likewise continues, and this seems to be the chief article of subsistence for our soldiers on their march, and in small detachments.—The last private accounts from Burgos are not so flattering as the bull-fights, balls, illuminations, &c. might lead us to expect. The inhabitants who have not fled at the approach of the French, have certainly given them a good reception, yet it does not seem cordial and except those demonstrations, which may be called municipal, the mass of the people seems passive. However, our army continues to advance, at least on its right wing, since, according to reports circulated yesterday, the vanguard of the first corps entered the capital on the 12th; but this news being given by persons who could not certify the authenticity, we must content ourselves with believing that hitherto no change has taken place in the course marked out by the Prince A few days difference can have no effect on the general result Our army is certainly disjointed as it were, the corps which compose it being so insulated, and not strong enough in point of numbers to hold the immense lines which they occupy, and consequently they leave intervals between them which give the Constitutional troops an opportunity of taking advantage of them.—Persons who arrived here yesterday, give it as their opinion that the Spaniards will really carry into execution the plan they have announced, and really begin their war as soon as the French have entered Madrid.

Entrance of the French in Madrid.—The ship Fame, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, in 34 days from St. Ubes, brings the intelligence that it was reported on the day she sailed (May 30) the French army had entered Madrid, and that the Portuguese troops, ordered for the defence of Spain had revolted—refusing to join the Spanish cause.

It will be recollected, that the French calculated on being able to reach Madrid on or about the 24th May St. Ubes is 15 miles S. S. E. of Lisbon, and both these places are situated about 300 miles from Madrid. If then the invaders entered the capital of Spain on the day they expected to enter, sufficient time had elapsed for the news to arrive at St. Ubes before the Fame sailed. We are, therefore, inclined to regard the above statement entitled to credit in so far as respects the progress of the French army, but we think the rumor of the Portuguese troops having refused to join the Spanish cause, is not so probable.—*Evening Post.*

PORTUGAL.

A Supplement to the Diario do Governo, of the 27th May last, published at Lisbon, and received at Portsmouth by the Fame, from St. Ubes, contains the particulars of the defection of the 23d regiment, commanded by a traitor named Gen Sampayo, which gave rise to the rumor, noticed in our paper of yesterday, of a general revolt among the Portuguese troops.—The Infant Don Miguel appears to have been implicated in the same treason, and to have quitted the place with a few soldiers, and joined Sampayo. Government had taken efficient measures to stop the progress of the disorganizing faction, that the rest of the troops are stated to continue true to their oaths, and obedient to their general. The Cortes were in permanent session devising means for the safety of the public. The Ministry had asked permission to resign, having lost the confidence of the people.

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Late and Important!

By the New York Commercial Advertiser, we have English dates to the 4th of June. The substance of the news furnished is that the French army under the Duke of Angouleme, took possession of Madrid on the 24th of May, articles of capitulation having been signed by Count Abisbal, without any fighting having taken place.—Negotiations for a peace were immediately entered into between the Duke of Angouleme and the Spanish Ministry, with every appearance that the constitutional cause was about to be abandoned by the Spaniards, and the terms of the French unconditionally submitted to.

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The GREEKS, it is now said, will only consent to negotiate with the Turks upon the acknowledged basis of their full and entire Independence. Great preparations were making on both sides for a renewal of the contest The Turks were about to sail with 100 ships; the Greeks had as many to meet them.

IRELAND was distracted as ever. The Dublin papers recommend the adoption of martial law.

Governor Brooks—Few men have passed from public to private life, with stronger proofs of the respect and gratitude of his fellow citizens, than the late governor of Massachusetts. He was a federalist, and he lived in turbulent times; nevertheless all parties have united in their expressions of the approbation of his conduct. After an annual election for the last seven years by the people of Massachusetts he has voluntarily retired from the direction of the public affairs: And altho' he has given place to men of another school of politics, and to a new order of things, his example and his virtues are regarded as well worthy of notice and imitation. This is as liberal and honorable on the one hand, as it is just and flattering on the other; and we mention it in the hope, that such occurrences may not become unfrequent in the history of our politics. Gov. Eustis in his late inaugural speech, makes the following allusion to his venerable predecessor:—The example of wisdom and moderation exhibited by the distinguished citizen, who has retired to the walks of private life, after having filled the chair of State for the last seven years, in a manner which has added lustre to his revolutionary fame fall with peculiar force on his immediate successor The Senate reciprocate his opinion in the following terms, in their answer to the speech:—"In the recollection of the many virtues which rendered your immediate predecessor eminent among patriots, a just tribute of gratitude and respect will be paid by all hearts throughout the Commonwealth. Amidst the conflicts of party, his counsels breathed the spirit of moderation, and his voice was ever on the side of the nation's honor. His services like the influence of his manners, will be long felt and remembered in this Commonwealth."—*Albany Argus*

Only three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence now survive. They are John Adams, of Massachusetts, Charles Carroll, of Maryland, and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

July 11. Keel Boat Eliza, 20 tons, Wright, Wheeling, tobacco and cotton

12 Keel Boat No. 5, 30 tons, R. Lindell & Co. owners, Hambleton, master, Louisville, tobacco, lead, &c.

— Keel Boat Beaver Trader, 25 tons, Stone, Beaver, flour and pig metal.

15. Keel Boat——, 16 tons, Fehen, Yellow Creek, flour.

DEPARTED.

12. K. B. Eliza, for Wheeling, freight.

15. do. Maria, 30 tons, Halderman, owner. Clark master, for Cincinnati, dry goods, iron and nails.

15. F B. —— 10 tons, Beer, owner, for Wheeling, freight.

— K. B. Beaver Trader, for Beaver, salt and dry goods.

17. K. B. ——, 20 tons, Stacker owner Wolf master, for Cincinnati, dry goods, iron and nails.

17. K. B.—— 16 tons, Fehen, for Yellow Creek, freight.

☞ The rivers remain in good navigable order.

Obituary.

DROWNED—On Saturday afternoon last, in the Monongahela river, *JOHN R. EICHBAUM*, aged about seven years, eldest son of William Eichbaum, Esq. post master, of this city. The deceased was a youth of much promise and of the most engaging manners—and this sudden dispensation of Divine Providence, has excited a general sympathy, for the affliction of the bereaved parents. *Mercury.*

Died,

On the 10th inst. at the U. S. Arsenal, near this city, Corporal *James Winterbottom*, of the U. S. Army. His death was occasioned by the injury he received from the sudden discharge of a cannon, at which he was employed in firing a national salute, on the 4th instant.

For Sale.

TEN SHARES

OF

Monongahela Bridge Stock.

Inquire of the Printer

July 18—tf

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen.

Thomas Baird, Sr.

July 18—te

POSTPONEMENT.

The Drawing of the

UNION CANAL

LOTTERY,

Which was to have taken place in Philadelphia, on the 10th inst. has been POSTPONED,

for a short time

CAPITAL PRIZES,

$8000,

$4000,

$2336, $2000, $1000,

$500, $500, $500,

10 of $200—36 of 100—72 of $50,

And a variety of inferior prizes.

We have just received a FEW CHOICE TICKETS, which can be had, if applied for soon.

Tickets 6 Dollars,

BUT WILL SOON ADVANCE.

TO BE HAD AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street.

July 18—3t.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of JOHN DEAL, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; those having demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

John Willock, } Exr's.
John Caldwell, }

Pittsburgh, July 18—3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth; and said Court have appointed *Monday, the 18th day of August next*, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, to hear me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

William M'Elhenny,

Farmer, Mifflin Township.

July 18, 1823—3t.CTBD.

The Laws and Journals,

OF the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, are ready for delivery, at this Office, to those entitled to receive them.

James R. Butler, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Pittsburgh, July 11, 1823. } 3t

☞ The Mercury and Statesman will please to insert the above.

FLOUR,

BY THE BARREL,

FOR SALE BY

Steele & Co.

Corner of Market & Water st.

July 11 3t.

Stage-Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to

THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,

At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets;

Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,

For the Company.

July 11.

Poetry.

From the Albany Gazette.

STANZAS.

Oh Love! fair queen of our delights,
Thy early blooming flower
Grim disappointment often blights,
In youth's gay tender hour:
And though it yet again may bloom,
And kindred sweets diffuse,
It ne'er can yield its first perfume,
Nor wear such lovely hues.

The harp of nature in my breast
Sung love's extatic song—
Its music lull'd my griefs to rest,
But not to slumber long;
For now that harp has changed its theme,
And I am sad and lone;
Its warblings now like dirges seem
Of blissful moments gone.

Yet oft with fancy's brighten'd eye
I look o'er nature's scene,
And fondly cast a longing sigh
For joys that once have been—
But ah! such fancies are as wild
As phantoms that beguile
The waste of fortune's shipwreck'd child
On Sorrow's desert isle. A.

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,

ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY

CHARLES ARTZT,

PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to, and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

In the Court of Common Pleas,

Of Allegheny County, of January term A.D. 1823.

Anne Heath, vs *Wilkins Heath,* } Petition for divorce, read and Subpoena awarded. Suppoena issued to January term 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff. Alias Subpoena issued to April term, 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff.

Copy from the Record.

James R. Butler, Prot'y.

To Wilkins Heath, the above named Defendant.

IN pursuance of the Acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "concerning Divorces," you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next court of Common Pleas, of the county of Allegheny, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 6th day of January, Anno Domini 1821, then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why she the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

L. STEWART, *High Sheriff* of Allegheny county.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1823—3t

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

[illegible]

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

AND

PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

June 6, 1823—tf.

Chirography.

N. RUGGLES SMITH, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that on the 10th of July instant, he will commence teaching the series of lessons comprised in TYLER'S PATENT SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP, which, in regard to principles leading to elegance and despatch in writing, is confessedly superior to any other system of Penmanship extant. Males will be received from 7 to 8 in the morning, and females from 5 to half past 6, in the evening, at the Fourth Street Academy, at which place applications must be made previously to the 10th of this month, as no students will be received after that time. The course comprises 31 lessons. The SYSTEM is left at the office of the Gazette, for the inspection of the public.—Terms $3 each student.

July 4, 1823.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

FURS, &c.

1200 RACKOON SKINS,
BEAR SKINS,
DEER SKINS, and
BUFFALO ROBES,

Just received, and for sale by

Robert Lindell & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 4—3t.

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.

DOCT. DYOTT'S
Anti-Billious
PILLS

For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET-STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

LOCKS,

COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&eowtf

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 19th of June, two mulatto men,

PETER & SAM.

PETER is a likely fellow, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, active, and very proud, oval face, his hair long and bushy, and combed up in the fashion, (as he is a barber,) took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, black cloth coat, three or four pairs Russia sheeting pantaloons, shirts, &c. Also, a black beaver hat, nearly new, and several sets of rasors.

SAM is a stout man, with downcast look, stoop shouldered, remarkably diffident when spoken to, and very slow in his gait; chews tobacco immoderately, is fond of whiskey, and considerably pock marked; and when erect is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. A suitable reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again.

Peter Wolford.

Louisville, June 21.—(July 4—3t.)

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of transacting a

General Agency

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In Florence, under the firm of ANDW. BUCHANAN, & Co. and in Tyrone, (opposite Florence,) under the firm of FINDLAY & BUCHANAN.—They pledge themselves for the most unremitting attention to the interests of those who may commit business to their care.

Liberal advances made on consignments Annexed are our references.

Andw. Buchanan,
Hugh Findlay.

REFERENCES.

Thomas J. Bond, Gen. J. Coffee, James Jackson, John Simpson, George Boggs, Jr.	*Florence.*
John C. Bucklin, Hite and Ormsby, John Bustard,	*Louisville.*
N. Berthoud, *Shippingport.*	
Postlethwaite, Brand & Co. James Weir,	*Lexington.*
Hugh Brent, & Co. *Paris.*	
Rich'd. Ashurst, Geo. & Jas. Boggs, & Co. James Arrot,	*Philadelphia*
Wm. & David Kyle, *Richmond Va,*	
Bakewell, Page, & Bakewell, Samuel K. Page,	*Pittsburgh*
Wm. D. Jones & Co. Keating & Bell,	*Cincinnati*
J. & R. Woods, R. T. & J Walker,	*Nashville.*
Gordon, Grant & Co. Dicks, Booker, & Co.	*New Orleans*

July 11, 1823.—1m

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

BENJAMIN HAYDEN,

(Of the late firm of Hayden & Aubin.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Pittsburgh, that he continues the

Auction & Commission Business,

At No. 6, Main-st. Cincinnati, Ohio,

Where he will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to his care.

References in Pittsburgh.
JOHN ALBREE
MESSRS. STEELE & CO. }

Cincinnati, June 6, 1823. [30eo6t.]

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } *Trustees.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his pass at Tonningen in the year 1807 on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J E C Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland

June 6.—12t.

S S. ROBERTS,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land.

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract.

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN, situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace. William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation, either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.
No. 6, Prather's Row,

April 18.—3m

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES;

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec 13, 1822.—tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron

MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Poetry.

From the New-York Patriot.

STANZAS.

Oh Love! fair queen of our delights,
 Thy early blooming flower
Grim disappointment often blights,
 In youth's gay tender hour:
And though it yet again may bloom,
 And kindred sweets diffuse,
It ne'er can yield its first perfume,
 Nor wear such lovely hues.

The harp of nature in my breast
 Sang love's extatic song—
Its music lull'd my griefs to rest,
 But not to slumber long;
For now that harp has changed its theme,
 And I am sad and lone;
Its warblings now like dirges seem
 Of blissful moments gone.

Yet oft with fancy's brighten'd eye
 I look o'er nature's scene,
And fondly cast a longing sigh
 For joys that once have been—
But ah! such fancies are as wild
 As phantoms that beguile
The woes of fortune's shipwreck'd child
 On Sorrow's desert isle. A.

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,

ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY

CHARLES ARTZT,

PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to, and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

In the Court of Common Pleas,

Of Allegheny County, of January term A. D. 1823.

Anne Heath, vs *Wilkins Heath,* } Petition for divorce, read and Subpoena awarded. Subpoena issued to January term 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff. Alias Subpoena issued to April term, 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff.

Copy from the Record.

James R. Butler, Prot'y.

To Wilkins Heath, the above named Defendant.

IN pursuance of the Acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "concerning Divorces," you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next court of Common Pleas, of the county of Allegheny, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 6th day of January, Anno Domini 1821, then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why she the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

L. STEWART, *High Sheriff*
of Allegheny county.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1823—3t

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo.

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

AND

PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

June 6, 1823—tf.

Chirography.

N. RUGGLES SMITH, respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that on the 10th of July instant, he will commence teaching the series of lessons comprised in TYLER'S PATENT SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP, which, in regard to principles leading to elegance and despatch in writing, is confessedly superior to any other system of Penmanship extant. Males will be received from 7 to 8 in the morning, and females from 5 to half past 6, in the evening, at the Fourth Street Academy, at which place applications must be made previously to the 10th of this month, as no students will be received after that time. The course comprises 31 lessons. The SYSTEM is left at the office of the Gazette, for the inspection of the public.—Terms $3 each student.

July 4, 1823.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts pr. room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

FURS, &c.

1200 RACKOON SKINS,
BEAR SKINS,
DEER SKINS, and
BUFFALO ROBES,

Just received, and for sale by

Robert Lindell & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 4—3t.

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.

DOCTR DYOTT'S
AntiBilious
PILLS.

For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

LOCKS,

COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&eowtf

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 19th of June, two mulatto men,

PETER & SAM.

PETER is a likely fellow, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, active, and very proud, oval face, his hair long and bushy, and combed up in the fashion, (as he is a barber;) took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, black cloth coat, three or four pairs Russia sheeting pantaloons, shirts, &c. Also, a black beaver hat, nearly new, and several sets of razors.

SAM is a stout man, with downcast look, stoop shouldered, remarkably diffident when spoken to, and very slow in his gait; chews tobacco immoderately, is fond of whiskey, and considerably pock marked; and when erect is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. A suitable reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again.

Peter Wolford.

Louisville, June 21.—(July 4—3t.)

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of transacting a

General Agency

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In Florence, under the firm of ANDW. BUCHANAN, & Co. and in Tyrone, (opposite Florence,) under the firm of FINDLAY & BUCHANAN.—They pledge themselves for the most unremitting attention to the interests of those who may commit business to their care.

Liberal advances made on consignments Annexed are our references.

Andw. Buchanan,
Hugh Findlay.

REFERENCES.

Thomas J. Bond, Gen. J. Coffee, James Jackson, John Simpson, George Boggs, Jr.	*Florence.*
John C. Bucklin, Hite and Ormsby, John Bustard,	*Louisville.*
N. Berthoud, *Shippingport.*	
Postlethwaite, Brand & Co. James Weir,	*Lexington.*
Hugh Brent, & Co. *Paris.*	
Rich'd. Ashurst, Geo. & Jas. Boggs, & Co. James Arrot,	*Philadelphia*
Wm. & David Kyle, *Richmond Va,*	
Bakewell, Page, & Bakewell, Samuel K. Page,	*Pittsburgh*
Wm. D. Jones & Co. Keating & Bell,	*Cincinnati*
J. & R. Woods, R. T. & J Walker,	*Nashville.*
Gordon, Grant & Co. Dicks, Booker, & Co.	*New Orleans*

July 11, 1823.—1m

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

BENJAMIN HAYDEN,

(Of the late firm of Hayden & Aubin.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Pittsburgh, that he continues the

Auction & Commission Business,

At No. 6, Main-st Cincinnati, Ohio,

Where he will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to his care.

References in Pittsburgh.

JOHN ALBREE
MESSRS. STEELE & CO. }

Cincinnati, June 6, 1823. [20eo6t.]

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.
A JOHNSTON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } *Trustees.*
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his pass at Fonningen in the year 1807 on board the ship Ab ona, captain Williams, for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J E C Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland

June 6.—12t.

S S. ROBERTS,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract.

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN, situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation, either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.
No. 6, Prather's Row.

April 18.—3m

Pittsburgh March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS

AND

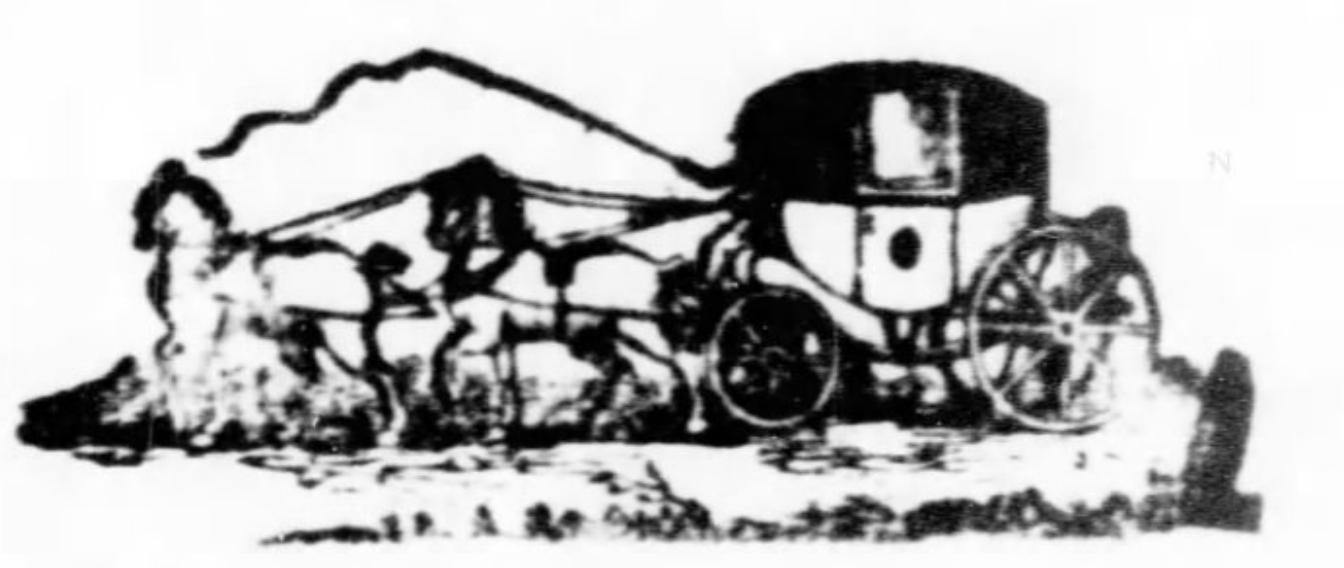
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets.) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec 13, 1822 —tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron

MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.